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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,055 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Steel	26th July.
—CATHAY	2263	500	M. de Morgan	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	3578	930	E. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3111	600	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1032	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3938	550	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Ravanto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3542	550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	3944	560	C. H. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	3934	570	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNEO	4,000	11th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI.
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	to sail.
ASIA	3950 480	Capt. J. Craig	4th Aug.

Passengers by S. S. Asia for Marseilles can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 21st, 1887. Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Manheries, Inventories Collateries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIELCKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments &c.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other Illustrations.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 22, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 68 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 68 0	" 80 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs. 0 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASCHMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 30 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 28 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	—

From MUNNES & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	—

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 15 0	—

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Rommer	" 18 0	—

From FRANZSCANVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 13 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne / Munser- / Red Bars ..... ½ ½ ½	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lecvoire very old Brandy**	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Rs.	21 0
Volnay	" 23 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Rs.	25 0
Thistle Blend Whisky **	" 23 0
" *	" 21 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" —

BEER.

	Per dos. qts	Per dos. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 6
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" —
Astone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimani's	" 5 0	" —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0
Vino Barbera	" 15 0
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0
" Finest	" 18 0
Vin Maraequa a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0
Finest Kummel	" 30 0
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 2lbs.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at 0 9
"	2 do. 1 0
"	3 do. 1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" —
Celery	" —	" 0 10
French Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Peas I	" —	" 0 12
" II	" —	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" —	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

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ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes.....each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... "	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... "	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	" 72 0
And other sizes.	

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 22 0
And other sizes.	

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	" 15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	" 35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	" 52 0
And other sizes.	

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GOLD INK.	LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK.	MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

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By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

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NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

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This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

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THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
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CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
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JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
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TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
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SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
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	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR CHEROOTS.

The Celebrated O. K. Brand.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

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It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action as the Organs of Nutrition.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 23RD JULY, 1887.

First and only representation of

DOOKHEE GOOL

BY MISS MARY FENTON

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JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY,

being a Parsee adaptation of the popular play of

EAST LYNNE.

Tickets at the Theatre. Seats reserved without extra charge.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of Government, the undersigned has appointed Mr. J. M. [illegible] Chief Superintendent, to act as AGENT during the absence of Major W. H. E. BISSETT, R.E., from Bombay on privilege leave, with effect from WEDNESDAY, 20th July 1887.

E. M. STUART,
for Secretary.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 22nd July 1887.

THE ALBERD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (LIMITED), BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1887, at 1.30 P.M., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th July 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 21st July 1887.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1887, at [illegible] Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1887,
2nd. To declare a Dividend,
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire,
4th. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th July, 1887.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th to 30th July 1887, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 30th July 1887, at 2 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th July 1887, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on July 30th 1887, at 5 p.m., as EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held, to consider the desirability of passing and thereupon sanctioning the following alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.

Clause 74, para (B) line 15, to strike out the words "ten per cent." and substitute the words "two thirds."

Clause 74, para (B) line 20 to strike out the words "one third" and substitute the words "two thirds."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 21st July 1887.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Leubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	15	"
Bernecker (Mosel)	16	"
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	"
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	"
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	"
4 the Chateau	13	"
5 St. Estephe	14	"
6 St. Emilion	15	"
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	"

Packing—per case of 4 d. z. Quarts, Rs. 22
" " 6 doz. Pints " 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.

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SOUNDY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hamjart Row, on WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 3 p.m. for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect an Auditor.

After the Ordinary General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the following purposes :—

To add to Clause 29 of Articles of Association the words "or such other fee not exceeding one Rupee," as the Directors may from time to time fix.

In Clause 61, in place of the words "personally present" to insert the words "present personally or by proxy."

To delete from Clause 101 the words "a dividend."

By order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.

Rampart Row, July 22nd, 1887.

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VOLS. 1 TO 11.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY wife ELIZABETH having left my protection I give notice that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts she may incur.

W. HUSSEY,
Abkari Inspector.

NOTICE.

I HAVE AUTHORISED MR. HENRY CHICK TO SIGN my firm per procuration, from THIS DATE.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

20th July, 1887.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1887.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 19th July, 1887.

CASTOR CAKE—BONES.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplies of CASTOR SEED CAKE and RAW BONES, delivered overside Native Craft in Calicut Roads, on opening of coming Shipping Season.

PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 13th July, 1887.

TO BE LET, two very Commodious and Airy Floors situated on the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

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SPECIFICATIONS drawn, Drawings worked out from description or sketch, and Patents for Inventions secured with the utmost economy and despatch.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL.

MR. JACKSON, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the liberal support he has received at their hands for the past 10 years, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his FAMILY HOTEL to a healthily situated and commodious Bungalow more suited in every way to meet the requirements of Travellers and Residents, being replete with Home Comforts, It is nearer the Railway Station than his late premises and adjoins "Jackson's Cash Stores" and the Depy. Assist. Adjt. Gen'l's Office.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21%, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being compelled in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised,

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

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		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Post & M O Office, Berenag, Kumaon.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	31 0 0
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Terms: Cash with Order,	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.....	6 8 0	25 0 0
Address: The Proprietor, Berenag Tea Co., Berenag P O, Kumaon.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
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PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

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Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

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Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

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Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
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Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

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The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

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THE "WATERBURY"
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will shortly be distributed all over India.

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Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

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Standard Life Office Bombay.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.

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"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebro or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secreting organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUES of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, 4-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 6 to 9 weeks.

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Messrs. Leith, Nicol and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyall and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kamalia.

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Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
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SEASON 1887-1888.

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Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

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SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission rate, Rs. 12 per month. Superior riding horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Medicine, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DRUG COMPANY,
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NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
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BARBIE Co.; De SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT-MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and sickness, to calm and assuage the worry and irritation of pyrexia, sleeplessness, nervous medits, and restore the exhausting systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Hysteria, Palpitation, Spasms, Nervousness.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 8, 1885. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., M.R.C.S., Lond., &c. &c. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly celebrated remedy has attained. Your name is now a household word, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we must question whether any medicine introduced into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian household. Of course, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the empty shelves, as we have not had a bottle in stock for years, and more than will be the circumstance. We could not make a better and safer investment than to keep a supply of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Dispensary and Surgery. Cramp, Orange, Hyperacidity, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have come under our notice. We have never used any other chemical in the Dispensary, and we shall be glad to hear of its being

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	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Brisket and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Sockets & (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb	0	1	0
Skins, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	9
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Brickets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Suit, English	0	8	0
MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2ND SORT.	
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9	
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6	
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 0	0 2 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0	
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3	
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0	
Head, each	0 3 0	"	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9	
Suet, per lb	0 2 6	0 3 0	
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	8	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	3	0
Sausages, per lb	0	2	0
Bacon per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	3	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Brickets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Suit, English	0	8	0
MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2ND SORT.	
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9	
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6	
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 0	0 2 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0	
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3	
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0	
Head, each	0 3 0	"	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9	
Suet, per lb	0 2 6	0 3 0	
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	8	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	3	0
Sausages, per lb	0	2	0
Bacon per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	3	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	0	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Ane, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmoll, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jafrabad, per seer	0	4	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	0	6
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Custard apples each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	2	0	0
Do. small, each	1	0	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	2	8	0
Do. common, do.	2	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Pears per doz	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	0
Chickoos per dozen	0	12	0
Moosombees per doz	1	4	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	3	12	0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3	8	0
Gram, Jamboseer per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Ghantee, per pharra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3	12	0
Cooty (Horse Gram), per pharra	2	4	0
Coreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3	4	0
Muts, Ghantee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Kutch	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghantee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Bhawnagar, per pharra	3	8	0
Rice, Jeerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	5	8	0
Do. common, per pharra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per pharra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	3	8	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	2	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per pharra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per pharra	1	12	0
Oats, per pharra	4	4	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra	2	4	0
Linseed, per pharra	4	4	0
Mahlee, per pharra	2	4	0
Moong, per pharra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per pharra	2	4	0
Peas, per pharra	3	12	0
Toor, per pharra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	2	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per pharra	3	0	0
Kong, per pharra	2	8	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	3
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund	2	4	0
Do. small per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. do. per maund	1	4	0
Do. do, per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	3
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Celiery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas per seer	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	10	0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	10	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	4	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhoar	3	4	0

N.B.—Grain, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of buyers. Mowra Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... July 27th, 7h. 21m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rises.	Sun-Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 23	Gymkhana Cricket. Public Service Commission, Secre'ariat, 11 a.m. Akola Press Co. Meeting, 1 p.m. Legislative Council, Poona, 3 p.m.	5 35	6 22	0 34m 13 12 a	6 29m 18 5 a
Sun. 24	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Jewish Benevolent Society, Mr. Justice Jardine presiding, 4 p.m.	5 36	6 37	1 19m 1 58 a	7 16m 7 1 a
Mon. 25	St. James's Day. English mail expected per s.s. Cathay.*	5 36	6 36	2 9m 2 34 a	7 57m 8 31 a
Tu. 26	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	5 36	6 36	2 57m 3 18 a	8 43m 9 11 a
Wed. 27	Town Council, 3 p.m. Annual Meeting, N. G. I. Institution, Albert Hall, 5 p.m.	5 37	6 36	3 56m 4 5 a	9 44m 10 48 a
Thr. 28	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 37	6 35	5 5m 4 38 a	11 0m ——
Fri. 29	.....	5 37	6 35	6 33m 6 8 a	0 0m 0 32 a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 24.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 194, 323 and 180.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 283 and 250.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arcadi in A.

Anthem.—"I will sing of Thy power."—Sullivan.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Monday, July 25, St. James, Apostle and Martyr.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, July 28.

7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 37, 270 and 318.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 283, 418 and 327.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 282, 161 and 245.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 432, 418 and 370.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 148, and 451.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 252, 279 and 19.

Wednesday, July 27.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 176, 198 and 23.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 173 and 156.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 196, 260 and 32.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Alms for the Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Hymns 13, 161, 2nd tune; 66, 1st tune.

Anthem.—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works"—page 53, New Book.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Parel Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Continuance of the opening of Services.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Anthem.—"Lord of all power," &c.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

(Sunday Service.)

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

11 a.m.—Rev. Geo. Bowen will preach.

6 p.m.—Rev. J. S. Stone will preach.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Buchanan in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE VISITORS LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Leefe, Nagpore.
Mr. C. Freer.
* Major Gardiner, Kathiawar.
* Revd and Mrs. Logsdail, Karrachi.
The Hon'ble Kaal Shahabudin, C.I.E., Poona.
Member, Civil S. Commission, Poona.
* Captain Browne, England.
* Capt. Chichester, Aden.
* Lieut. Mackenzie 98th Regt., Aden.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, Aden.
* Captain W. Peel 3rd D. G., England.
* Major (Greenstritt, Lucknow.
* Mr. C. Kirkpatrick.
* Mr. G. D. Cawell.
* Major Elliott.
* Surgeon R. Fayle, M.S.
* Revd. Norman.
* Mr. Percy M. Wallace, England.
Mr. R. A. Straw, Gandavee.
* Mr. E. Laughton.
Mr. N. Notowich, Russia.
* Mr. Khushwakt Rai, Cardiff.
Mr. N. Peers Adams, Madras.
* Dr. Sulaman, Poona.
Lieut.-Colonel Hammond, Khandwa.
Mr. J. H. Scott, Australia.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ray, Australia.
* Mr. R. Night, Belgaum.
Major J. P. Curran.
* Lieut. A. Giles, Allahabad.
Mr. J. Ballantine.
Mr. G. S. Elliott.
Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Australia.
Mr. St. Boggs, Bombay.
Mr. Frances Place, Bombay.
Colonel S. Penny, R.A. Bombay.
Lieut. Davidson, R.A., Bombay.
Lieut. Townshend C.I. Horse, Bombay.
Mr. Fitzmaurice, Bombay.
Lieut. Smith, 10th B. Lancers, Bombay.
Major Yates, Bombay.
Mr. J. Hardock, Bombay.
Mr. Thos. Walker, Bombay.
Mr. Bachrach, Bombay.
Mr. B. Laville "
Mr. D. Rae "
Lieut. Stanford, R.A. Bombay.
Mr. Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mr. Thos. Duncan Barrat Law, Bombay.
Mr. J. G. Thomson, Bombay.
Mr. R. G. Webb, Bombay.
Mr. Jervis, Bombay.
Mr. R. T. Coggan, Bombay.
Mr. T. North, Bombay.
Mr. F. Turner, Bombay.
Captain Fletcher, S. S. China.
Mr. Galbraith.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 5-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on Cholera and Small-pox, Cowasjee Framjee Institute, 8 p.m.

Band, Esplanade Bandstand, Fifes and Drums, E. Y. Regt., 6 p.m.

Band, Victoria Garden, G. I. P. Vols, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Aurora (s), from Cardiff; and King Arthur (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; and Arabia (s), Karachi.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The usual Saturday night entertainment will be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day between the Gymkhana and the Hindu C.Club; and on Monday and Tuesday next, an eleven from Guzerat is coming to try conclusions against Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 25th July 1887, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, viz., 1s. 4 3-4d. per rupee.

LECTURES AT THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTITUTION.—A course of lectures on religious subjects will be delivered during the next two months in the hall of the Free General Assembly Institution, Khatwadi, on Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock. The first of the series will be delivered to-morrow by the Rev. R. Scott.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of Raymon Emanu, aged 25 years, a hack victoria driver, who was described as a habitual drunkard. He had been found lying drunk on the public road, and while being conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, died on the road. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drink.

MR. NASIR'S COMPANY AT THE GAIETY TO-NIGHT.—Mr. C. S. Nasir advertises an adaptation of "East Lynne" for the "Gaiety Theatre" to-night. "Dookhee Gool" drew crowded houses when it was put on the stage three years ago, the popularity of the play being due to the charming acting of Miss Mary Fenton, who will again appear in the rôle to-night. As the Company leave Bombay next week, the play will not be repeated, so the public should make sure of seeing it to-night.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Fall of Delhi
Schottische	Victorious ..... Rousquet.
Bugle	March ..... Cubis.
Lancers	Merry Midnight ..... Marriott.
Valse	Chilperic ..... Reviere.
Quadrille	Old Memories ..... Gregory.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Little Sister.
Overture	Im Italienischen Style ..... Schubert.
Valse	Le plaisir c est ma vie ..... Fahrbach.
Polonaise	Der Packelsag ..... Faust.
Polka	Le premier pas ..... C. Coote.
Galop	Hunters ..... P. Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE S. P. C. A. PROSECUTIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Mahomed Hoosein and eight others were charged with ill-treating and abusing their animals. Mr. A. Turner, the solicitor of the Society, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the animals belonging to the accused were in a bad condition, some lame, others suffering from sore necks and swollen limbs, and in fact quite disabled for further public service. He further stated if it were necessary he would call Veterinary Surgeon Steel to give evidence. The Magistrate thought it was not necessary to call Mr. Steel to give his opinion. He dismissed the charges against seven of the accused, discharging them with a warning, and fined the other two in sums of Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 each.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yacoob Abdool Rahim, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the s.s. Asia, lying in the Prince's Dock, and Abdoola Abdool Rahim, another fellow-labourer on the same vessel, were yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, the former with stealing a piece of long-cloth, valued at Rs. 12, from the hold of that vessel on Thursday, the 21st instant, and the latter with abetment. The accused were arrested by the police while endeavouring to effect their exit from the dock premises over the railings. They were kept in the police chowkey for the night, from whence accused No. 2 managed to escape, but was soon re-arrested by the police. Pleading guilty to the charge, accused No. 1 was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to one month's similar imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Henry Schade, a European, living at Armenian Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of Rs. 300 from a drawer in his master's office in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Upon inquiries the police learnt that the furniture in the office is at present the subject of a dispute between the complainant, his master, and two Bunnias. The complainant, who is only a servant kept to look after the furniture, preferred a charge of theft against the two Bunnias, but the police having good grounds that there was no foundation for such a charge, declined to take action against the accused parties, and referred the complainant to a magistrate.—Dadoo Meah Shaik Ahmed, living at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police on Thursday that during his absence his room was forced open by his son-in-law and son-in-law's father, a glass-fronted cupboard broken open, and Rs. 1,520 worth of gold ornaments stolen. The police elicited the fact that the parties had no cause to complain, and that the complaint was lodged there because the son-in-law removed his wife from her father's residence without his consent. Complainant subsequently admitted that the charge was a perfectly groundless one.—Peter Williams, tobacconist at Kalbadevie Road, reported to the police that about noon, on Thursday, while he was engaged in another room, some person stole his white drill coat off a nail in the shop. In the pocket of the coat there was a double case silver watch and a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 140. The complainant suspects a Purdasee, who had been in the shop a short time before, of having made off with the property.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Mahadoo Sonoo, a native police constable of the E. Division, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges; the one of wilfully trespassing on the 20th instant in the dwelling-house of Rahee, a married woman, at Maddonpoorie, and the other of having on the 20th instant wrongfully confined one Kudbooden Yacoobkhan, a fireman employed at the Gordon Mill, and living in a chawl at Maddonpoorie, within any reasonable cause. The accused, it appears, on the date in question, while under the influence of liquor, entered the house of the woman Rahee, closed the door from the inside, and began to abuse her. She raised a cry, when another woman named Yemnee came up and finding the door closed stood by an open window and remonstrated with the accused. He thereupon opened the door and seized Yemnee by the arm causing her to fall. The woman Rahee then got out of the room, and going downstairs concealed herself in a neighbour's room. The accused followed, and was met by a woman named Luxmee with a child in her arms, who remonstrated with him for his conduct. He, however, pushed her and she fell on the verandah with her child. Accused then left and went up the first floor of another chawl in the same locality, where he met Kudbooden and gave him a slap on the face. Kudbooden on remonstrating with him (knowing him to be a policeman in plain cloths) was tied on the right arm with a handkerchief and taken downstairs by the accused. The occupants of the chawl assembled and released Kudbooden from the custody of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The Magistrate convicted him on both the charges, and sentenced him upon the first charge to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of seven days' simple imprisonment, and upon the second charge sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.—Cholera of a virulent type is hovering about, and although not assuming the form of an epidemic, its influence is felt hither and thither all over the station, and its victims are numerous. In most cases the attacks lack one notably distinguishing symptom of Asiatic Cholera—that of vomiting. It is simply a relaxion of the bowels, which does its work speedily, and baffles medical skill, especially where the premonitory symptoms have been disregarded. A delay four deaths occurred in the 8th Regiment lines, of sepoys belonging to different other corps who came to Secunderabad on furlough to see their friends. Five other deaths have since taken place, that of a drill havildar, a saiqee, a bhistie, and two women, all of "C" Company, which went out yesterday to camp in the neighbourhood of Mulakpeth.—*Deccan Times.*

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTE, SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent writes:—This Institution, the condition of which at one time augured well of a blooming future, has dwindled into comparative nothingness, the number of its members having been reduced to a nominal four, who never cheer each other with the light of their countenances within its walls, upon which "desolation" seems inscribed. The furniture consists of a dusty table without a single journal or periodical of any description, a small book-case containing some 150 or 160 well-worn volumes; the wrecks of a few chairs, and two superannuated Church settees. The place served well for the free-and-easies, and minstrel performances of the drummer and bandsmen, Middlesex Regiment, but with the exodus of that corps, the last ray of its glory fled, and now *Ichabod* might be written on its sign-board. It is much to be regretted that an institution of its kind should be suffered to die away through the indifference of its members, a poor requital of the love and zeal of Dr. Brandon, who laboured so indefatigably to obtain the ejection of three or four families, to provide accommodation for their meetings. Unless some means or persons come to the rescue, it must inevitably perish. To retain a large building for the shadow is a waste of habitable space, that might be advantageously utilised at the present juncture, when dwelling-houses are so much in requisition, by restoring it to its former state as separate quarters.—*Ibid.*

A FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, judgment was delivered by Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, in the case of Cursey Callianjee *vs.* Bharmal Bhojraj and others. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendants.

His Honour said: The plaintiff was to recover from the defendant damages for the non-delivery of 50 bales of cotton under a contract entered into by the defendant with one Mooljee Govindjee. The plaintiff alleges that this is one of fifteen contracts for the purchase of cotton entered into by Mooljee Govindjee with different dealers and which was assigned to him for good consideration, (namely, the payment of a sum of Rs. 925) by Mooljee Govindjee by a writing, dated the 28th February, 1887. The present contract was made on the 19th of September, 1886, and the time for delivery was from the 15th to the 25th March 1887. Mooljee Govindjee is now an insolvent. He filed his petition on the 7th of March, but he admits that he closed his business on the 2nd of March, and from that day and for some time after was concealing himself from his creditors. An objection was made to the plaintiff suing in his own name. In the present case I will follow the decisions of the Allahabad and Madras High Courts. (In Law Rep. All. Ser., Vol. 1., 732. In Law Rep. Mad. Ser., Vol. I. 150.) when it was held that by the law of India an assignee of a choose in action may sue in his own name, and will not require an amendment in the summons to be made. At the hearing the real contest between the parties was whether the assignment of the 28th of February, Exhibit A, was *bona fide* and for good consideration or a colorable transaction entered into for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of Mooljee Govindjee. The plaintiff stated that on the 28th of February, Ranmull, a broker, came to him and showed him fifteen cotton contracts and asked him to advance Rs. 1,500 on them. He offered to buy them for Rs. 700. Subsequently the broker brought Mooljee, and the bargain was settled for Rs. 925. The whole transaction occupied a very short time. At 8 p.m. that night, Exibit A was executed, the money paid, and the contracts handed to the plaintiff. No enquiry was made as to the solvency of the vendors in these several contracts, or as to the then price of cotton, nor any calculation as to the profit; the plaintiff was likely to realise by his purchase. Indeed on this particular contract he would not have made anything for the price at that date, for the discription of cotton agreed to be sold, had not risen. The plaintiff is the member of the firm of Vussonjee Bhaujee. The business transactions of that firm must be on a very small scale. They do not enter into such contracts as the present for the forward purchase of cotton, and their slow dealings in that commodity consist in the purchase of boras of muccadums' samples and pickings of cotton. The plaintiff alleges that the assignment to him was a private speculation of his own, unconnected with his firm. He is admittedly not in affluent circumstances, for he had to borrow the Rs 925 from one Thobun Talla. There is no entry of the transaction in any reliable book produced by plaintiff, the only book produced is a *Daytakhata* which is of no value. Though the plaintiff took the assignment on the 28th of February, no notice of it was given to the defendant until the 16th of March, when the market had risen. The next witness examined was Ranmull, the broker. He says Mooljee asked him to get him a loan of Rs. 1,500. He replied he could not do so as the money market was tight, but that he would be able to raise money if he had any contracts to give him. The fifteen contracts were therefore given to him, and he went direct to the plaintiff and negotiated for the sale as deposed to by the plaintiff. He did not offer them to any one else or endeavour to get a better price. No entry of the sale appears in his brokerage book, and the sum of Rs 50 brokerage which the plaintiff agreed to pay him, he has not yet received, I now come to the evidence of the insolvent Mooljee Govindjee. He corroborates the plaintiff as to the manner in which the sale took place. This man kept regular books of account. He had a daily cash book. This book contains entries of the cash received by him on the 18 of February, and 1st and 2nd of March; each day's transactions are entered, the two sides of the account totalled, and the balance of the day carried forward, yet there is no entry in the cash book of so large a payment as Rs. 925. The only explanation the insolvent can give for the omission is that it was an oversight. The insolvent admits that on the morning of the 2nd of March, thirty-six hours after he had executed the assignment, he left his place of business and went to Naigaon to conceal himself from his creditors, and evade writs of execution which were out against him. Thobun Talla's day book was produced to prove the loan of Rs. 925 to the plaintiff. This book has certainly a very suspicious appearance. It has a remarkably clean and fresh look, and it is singular that this is the only entry of a payment in the book which is signed. Thobun Talla is also now an insolvent, and the day before his insolvency the plaintiff is credited with the re-payment of the money. I doubt the reliability of Thobun Talla's book, but conceding that he lent Rs. 925 to the plaintiff, it does not follow that the plaintiff paid that money to Mooljee Govindji. On the evidence I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the assignment is a sham; that no money was paid by the plaintiff to Mooljee Govindji; and that the contracts were made over by him to the plaintiff in fraud of his creditors, and to secure to himself any benefit that might result by a rise in the price of cotton. If there had been a fall we should not have heard of the assignment. Mooljee Govindji is still beneficially interested in these contracts, they are his property, and his estate has been vested in the Official Assignee. He cannot sue on these contracts, and it appears to me that the plaintiff who stands in his shoes cannot be in a better position. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the assignment was good as against the defendant, who could not be allowed to set up the title of the Official Assignee; that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and assuming the assignment was a colourable transaction, he would hold the money as trustee for the Official Assignee, who might take proceedings against him if so advised

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in duplicate. The largest stock in India to select from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

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WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to take charge of an Hotel. Apply "A. B. C.," care of the Bombay Gazette.

TRIEST FINEST FLOUR in 5, 10 and 20 lbs. Tins. BOLTON & Co.

LECTURE—Wilson College, Khetwadi, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m., Rev. R. SCOTT, on GOD and RELIGION.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora, with about 13,500 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Jakaria Mandli.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. WINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 3-8 per dozen, a few dozens left to close the season's first consignment. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 12, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will hold a special popular auction sale THIS DAY, at 2 p. m., sharp. The following articles will be offered for sale:—Magic lanterns, pipes, albums, spectacles, cricket-stumps, lamps, etc. Small lots to suit purchasers. 2 p. m. sharp. LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

CONSOLS in London remain unaltered at 101⅛, but French Rentes in Paris have dropped ½ to 109. Bar Silver has further advanced 1-16d. to 44 7-16d. per oz., equivalent on the Mint outturn to 1s. 5 1-32d. per rupee, but Indian Securities, Sterling and Rupee, remain as previously quoted. The Bank of England return for the week shows no change in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, which still stand at 41 per cent.

In General Produce the public telegrams report no movement, and the gist of private messages regarding Seeds and Wheat is the impracticability of limits, where limits of any kind are obtainable, which is not always the case as regards buyers. The Goat Skin auctions in London seems to have resulted satisfactorily, 660,000 skins having been sold out of 730,000 offered, an advance of 1d. per lb. being made in Bombay sorts. At the Sheep Skin sales, which opened yesterday, Reuter says there was a good demand, and that prices were ½d. higher.

Cotton in Liverpool keeps firm, and the sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come 1-16 cent dearer, although futures were 4 points lower.

The position of our local market has undergone no alteration. Shippers are doing nothing or next to nothing in the way of buying and the Mills merely recruit their already pretty fair stocks. We hear of purchases of about 600 bales Mowa-Bhownugger at Rs. 185 to Rs. 196 per candy, 200 bales Barsi at Rs. 190, 200 bales Sawginee-Dharwar at Rs. 185, and 100 bales Compta at Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT in the main we should call weaker if anything although for September delivery yesterday's sellers of White Pessy are asking an advance of ½ anna per cwt., say Rs. 4-6-6 for 91, and Rs. 4-5-6 for 85 per cent. Delhi is weaker, native dealers offering to contract at Rs. 4-5 instead of Rs 4-6, but even the former figure is beyond the possibility of new business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	1,346	bales.
Wheat	18,459	cwts.
Linseed	2,060	„
Rapeseed	1,583	„
Gingelly	1,549	„

Small as these figures are they show well up when compared with what we have been getting for some time past. Of the Cotton receipts two-thirds consist of Comptas, Dharwars and Westerns, while the Wheat is entirely from the Central Provinces, viz., Berars and Khandeish.

FREIGHTS are dull indeed, we may almost say depressed. Nominal quotations are still maintained at 18s. 9d., but for Dunkirk and Havre steamers have been willing to take 17s. 6d. to fill up.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter advises extra allotments of Council drafts in London yesterday at 1s. 5 1-32d. for Rs. 4,80,000 on Calcutta, and 1s. 5 1-16d. for Rs. 20,000 on Bombay, being an advance of 1-32d. and 1-16d., respectively, on the rates obtained at the weekly biddings on the previous day. On the strength of this and an apparent desire to sell on the part of the Banks, the market opened with quite a firm appearance this morning, the rate for Credits being called 1s. 5 3-16d., while one Bank to draw named 1s. 5d. Telegraphic and 1s. 5 1-32d. demand. Although very little was done at these figures, the seller withdrew, and notwithstanding 1s 5d. telegraphic has since been done it is doubtful if it could be repeated at the close, Calcutta having come rather quieter. We quote ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1s. 5d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d. „
Francs 3 months' sight	1·31 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very active to-day, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 9 7⅛, at which there are buyers. Fours-and-a-half are up to Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are very strong with a general advance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share. A large business has been done in all the leading concerns, and the feeling in the market is more lively than we have hitherto experienced this season.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	600	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	160
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	990
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	160 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	144xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	165	nil.	65
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	500		37	10 p.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2·3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	600	600	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,975
	2,000	62	975	Rs. 5	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds					10½
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	—	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
	500	100	40	...	
Joyer & Co., Ld.					
Indian Guarantee Bureiyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	225
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 1	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 14	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	25	25	—	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Spinning Mills	600	125	125	nil.	50
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	00	100	11 p.c.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	000	..	1,378
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	107
Arbuthnot Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	597½
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all.	Rs. 23½	575
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	630
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	835
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 17½	725
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2·-	615
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,050
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	885
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 2·-	665
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	180
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	830	830
Hingangat Mill Co. Ld.	700	500	all	87½ p.a.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	650
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Indian Manfr. Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,380
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Sons. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	430
Jawraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 5½	1,195
Jehandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackinlay	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 700	700
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	140
Madras Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,475
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	—	580
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,245
Manogee Spinning Co	250	250	250	Rs. 8	270
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,450
Mahaboobchai Mills	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
Nagpur	800	1,000	1,000	—	425
National Spinning					
Nagam Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	200	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
Oriental	5,750	625	625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	600	500	500	—	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	935
Sipon	941	1,000	500	Rs. 50	603
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,60	1,000	000	...	833½
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
Sonardas	650	1,000	1,000	—	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	200
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	—	245
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	440
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,00	Rs. 0	645
Jehangir Khimji & W. Co			1,000	Rs. 40	833½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

BULKLEY—July 15, at Naini Tal, of enteric fever, Helen Lydia, youngest sister of Lieutenant G. A. Bulkley, the Leicestershire Regiment aged 22 years.
GOYEN—July 19, at Allahabad, James Goyen, C S, aged 20 years.
THORNHILL—July 15, at Dehra, William Massy Thornhill, youngest son of Captain H. B. Thornhill, Bengal St.-F. Corps.
WILSON—July 17, at Jhansi, Amy Thorburn, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Wilson, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

IT has been no secret that the present Cabinet, whose existence has been precarious since the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the refusal of Lord Hartington to accede to Lord Salisbury's proposal to become Premier in his place is likely to undergo a metamorphosis at any moment. The telegram from London which we publish this morning indicates what was to be anticipated from so many recurring symptoms of weakness, that the time is approaching for a reconstruction of the Ministry, which will place the Liberal Unionists at its head, and the Conservatives in friendly but somewhat subordinate alliance. We referred yesterday to the amazing confession of weakness disclosed in the concessions which have changed the whole purpose and aspect of the Irish Bill. The endeavour to represent this change of attitude as a price paid for the continued support of the Liberal Unionists, only emphasised the hopelessness of the situation. The lesson taught by recent elections showed too plainly that the Unionist Alliance had carried their ultra policy too far, and that a reaction was setting in which might spread throughout the constituencies. The *St. James's Gazette*, in a series of significant leaders, one of which we reproduced a few days since, warned the Government that they were sacrificing in an exaggerated anxiety for the maintenance of the Union the very objects for which alone the Union had value, and that the country would never consent to be humiliated in its foreign relations in order that the Ministry might continue in office with the help of the Liberal Unionists. This was plain speaking, coming as it did from writers who, if candid, were undoubtedly friendly, and spoke more in sorrow than in anger. The ostentatious avowal that the changes in the Land Bill—ample enough to satisfy Mr. Parnell himself—were accorded to the Liberal Unionists for their support, was a clumsy device to conceal the real state of the case, that both the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists were alarmed at the evident drift of opinion, and felt that it was necessary to do something more than pass out of hand the Bill as revised in the interests of the Irish evictors in the Upper House. Once obliged to give way, it is not easy to measure the extent to which a Cabinet must recede. The Ministry have receded twice; first from their attitude in regard to the Egyptian Convention which they affect to believe to be an affair of no importance; now, they have given way unexpectedly in regard to the Land Bill. The double check coincident with the movement of opinion indicated by the polling at bye-elections, was quite sufficient to precipitate the crisis which we learn to-day is regarded in political circles in London as imminent. The reasons which rendered it impossible for Lord Hartington, with any regard for political prudence, to take the Premiership when Lord Salisbury appealed to him to do so upon Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, have no longer the same force when the rupture with the bulk of the Liberal Party has been declared by himself to be practically irreparable. When his Lordship openly expressed his approval of Mr. Chamberlain's project of effecting a new combination, which under the name of the National Party should include the Unionists of both shades, he may have conceived that it is not still necessary to refuse to take office lest the Liberal constituencies would resent the action of the Liberal Unionists in joining the Conservatives. The object of the new scheme is an alliance which will be able to make head against the Liberals. But it is proverbially perilous to make a flank march in the presence of an enemy. The possibility that the large number of Liberal electors who voted at the last General Election for Unionists who were Liberals, may now vote against them when they have joined the Conservatives gives pause, and sicklies over the native hue of resolution with the pale cast of thought. What if the new Unionist ministers should lose their seats? The Conservative journals are writing in a despairing spirit. The Liberal Unionists hesitate before crossing the Rubicon, and decline to risk everything on a venture which is not now so promising as it seemed to be when the "National Party" was first spoken of a month ago. If they decide that the danger which made the Unionists send a deputation to Lord Hartington on his return from Rome to dissuade him from accepting Lord Salisbury's offer of the Premiership still exists, and is too serious to be disregarded, the present Ministry will doubtless tide over the remainder of the Session and carry on over the recess; otherwise stated—Lord Salisbury's Ministry will stand till it falls. No prophet will predict the time which may elapse before the end comes. No one doubts that it will come soon; but threatened Cabinets sometimes live long when there is a difficulty in replacing them.

THERE was an interesting little intervention in the proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission the other day which, we suspect, has not entirely failed to impress Sir Charles Turner and his colleagues. The Assay Master of the Bombay Mint had been asked to explain why the incumbent of his office should be a Covenanted officer, and why in addition to that he should be a gentleman of social standing. His answer was as delightful a *non sequitur* as any that "Alice in Wonderland" would furnish. It amounted to this:—because his duties are of a responsible nature; because he has to act as referee between the public and the Government and the Banks and the Mint, and because he has charge of matters which have to be reported on to the Banks. Then there came the abrupt and unexpected intervention of a humble head assistant, who had given evidence immediately before, and who evidently had not rehearsed with his superior officers the part he was going to play before the Committee. "Social status," Mr. Couldrey declared, "depends entirely upon a man's salary. Any man with a salary of Rs. 2,250 a month at once gains a social standing." Since the witness in a well-remembered trial told the Court that the defendant was a respectable man, "for he kept a gig," there has not been a more specific definition of the requisites of social standing. But we can only appreciate it by considering the testimony which Mr. Couldrey had given, at some length, before Major Martin's examination. Mr. Couldrey has for the last fourteen years been head assistant in the Assay Department, and he counts twenty-six years' service. He is of course Uncovenanted, and, being Uncovenanted, he has a grievance, his grievance being that the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Assay Department are by Government Resolution excluded from the higher appointments, which they can perform efficiently—much more efficiently, he seems to believe, than those to whom they are open. It would not be possible to put more strongly than he has put it the grievance under which he and those similarly circumstanced with him are labouring. They have to teach their superiors in six months as much as their superiors can learn in the time of what they themselves have acquired in a toilsome service of a quarter of a century. From their wings are fledged the arrows so effectually turned against them in the competition for place, emoluments, and—bearing in mind Mr. Couldrey's dictum about the Rs. 2,250 a month—social status. "Surely," says this plain-speaking witness, "the assistants who have been in the Department for years, and are familiar with all its workings, and have taught the candidates all they know on the subject of assay, have very strong claims; and it comes, therefore, as a great hardship, and is most discouraging to be superseded by men who are probably not as many years old as an assistant is years in the department, only because the assistant is a member of the Uncovenanted Service."

"*La carriere fermée aux talents.*" This is the substance of Mr. Couldrey's complaint, and only a critic basking in the mercies of the Covenant can disregard it. We can offer him only one consolation. In well-nigh every other department the same thing might be said. In the Accountant-General's Department the Uncovenanted expert has to look up, with as much devotion as may be, to superiors rich in Covenanted grace, but as poor in the experience of his department as he himself is in departmental, rights and status—whether social or otherwise we need not say. "Uncovenanted officers," a recent plaint has informed the Secretary of State and the public, "are not unfrequently superseded by a Covenanted or military officer being put in over their heads when a vacancy occurs in the higher grades of their departments, such Uncovenanted men having served for years in the department, and being in every way fitted for promotion, besides being senior as regards length of service to the man who supersedes them. Men who have been waiting for years in the hope of promotion have found men from another service, and who have no knowledge of the work of their department pitchforked in above their heads." The public, and let us hope the Public Service Commission, will not refuse to look at this matter from the point of view of the equities. But such action as may be taken in regard to it will doubtless be resolved upon from the point of view of utility and economy. We hope that the reports have not done injustice to the case put forward in defence of things as they are. But the Bombay Mint has of late more than once been called upon to justify its existence, and under the circumstances we should have thought that its two chief officials would have put in a much stronger answer to the revolutionary doctrines propounded by Mr. Couldrey. There may be a hundred reasons why an Assay Master should be a Covenanted officer; but Major Martin, who had the opportunity of stating them, did not give one. For his explanation that the Government of India "wished to raise the standard of the Assay Master" does not go far, inasmuch as it would be possible to give the appointment to a Civilian or a military officer of the highest standard, and yet to make a most unsatisfactory nomination. There is only one way of really raising the standard of an office, and that is by ensuring that its occup

TELEGRAMS.

THE MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

ANTICIPATED COALITION MINISTRY, WITH LORD HARTINGTON AS PREMIER.

[SPECIAL.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

There are indications that a Political crisis is imminent, and that the Ministry will be reconstructed in the near future, Lord Salisbury resigning the Premiership to the Marquis of Hartington, who is now believed to be prepared to take office. Some other Liberal Unionists will probably take office with him.

The concessions made in regard to the Irish Land Bill, omitting the Bankruptcy clauses and empowering the Courts to fix fair rents in cases coming before them, following upon the evidence of waning strength of the party as indicated in the constituencies during the late elections, have greatly weakened the Government, and shaken confidence in its stability. This feeling has alarmed the Conservatives; and the *St. James's Gazette* and other organs of the party write in a despairing tone, and declare that a new combination must be resorted to.

The chief obstacle in the way of a reconstruction of the Cabinet is a fear that if Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain join the Ministry, they and others may lose their seats on presenting themselves for re-election.

The Government intend to bring the present Session to a close as quickly as possible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL AND THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. A. J. Balfour announced the amendments which had been made by the Government to the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Parnell made a speech, in which he said that he heartily welcomed the changes made in the Bill, which would as it now stands contribute largely to alleviate the present troublous state of affairs.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF MR. H. M. STANLEY.

The Emin Bey Relief Committee discredit the reported death of Mr. H. M. Stanley.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

A Proclamation has been issued by Mahomed Pasha, Turkish Governor-General of Crete, to the effect that the Porte has acceded to the demands of the Cretans.

The document will form an Appendix to the Khalepa Convention of 1879.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

There is reason to believe that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at with the Russian Government with regard to the Afghan frontier, but the details are not known; so it is impossible to say how far the somewhat vague statements of the *Daily News*, received yesterday, are correct.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

A treaty is published of friendship, commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Van Someren.

Mr. E. P. Propert continues to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. P. Dansey officiates in the 3rd grade of Conservators, and has charge of the Forest Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. E. E. Fernandes is appointed Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, and Mr. A. Smythies officiates as Deputy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Major D. Robertson is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident of Hyderabad.

Mr. L. W. King is posted as Assistant to the Resident of Mysore.

The following Officers are granted leave:—Colonel H. H. Lyster for two months; Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, for one year; Captain R. B. Shawe, for one year; Captain and F. T. N. Spratt, for 244 days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Glan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hussara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Zambisi (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ per cent. "	99
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	100
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £32,490,000; decrease, unchanged; public deposits, £4,000,000; decrease, £600,000; other deposits, £27,800,000; increase, £1,000,000; other securities, £19,800,000; increase, £800,000; notes and gold, £18,000,000; increase, £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, July 21.

10 p.m.	80·0

FRIDAY, July 22.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	81·5

The ill-starred Crystal Palace, which, it it feared, is witnessing its last days as a place of amusement, has recently been the scene of one of the most marvellous tight-rope performances which have ever been given to the public. The acrobat, who is a Japanese, and rejoices in the name of "Little All-Right," walks up a rope at an angle of 45 degrees, stretched from the floor to the top gallery of the central transept, a height of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. On arriving at his destination he glides down with indescribable velocity. His easy balancing with an ordinary Japanese sun shade, and the feat is described as one of extraordinary daring, and eclipsing in cleverness anything ever attempted by Blondin or other tight-rope walkers.

TO IANTHE, AGED TWELVE YEARS.

A winged Love fast fettered by a chain,
A radiant Joy with Sorrow for her page,
And fleet-foot Youth outstripped by limping Age,
Are Phantoms always following in your train.

But these you see not, sweet, and so remain
Untorn by passions which our thoughts engage,
Like Rachel or Ristori on the stage,
When earth's most tragic hours were born again.

O limpid eyes, O liquid brow serene,
What alchemy can change the mind I bear
To one like yours untainted by foreknowing;

Or raze from memory what Life has been,
A myrtle withering in ungenial air
Where constant blasts shake all its buds from growing!

Mahableshwar, May, 1887. W. W.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant W. W. Chitty, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant G. A. Browning, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Coussmaker, S.C., Wing Commander, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for four-and-a-half months.

Major F. H. Blanchard, S.C., Wing Commander, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

Mr. A. F. Macconochie, C.S., Acting Joint Administrator of the Rajpipla State, will remain at his post instead of availing himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

Captain J. G. Luttrell, R.E., and Lieutenant E. A. Edgell, R. E., employed as Field Engineers in Upper Burma, being no longer required there, have been ordered to return to India and report their arrival at Calcutta to the Inspector-General, Military Works.

Captain W. T. Shone, R.E., Field Engineer, Upper Burma Field Force, has been invalided to England.

Horse Allowance is to be withheld from all commissioned officers in Upper Burma who are not entitled to draw it as a separate item when in India, excepting officers serving with the Mounted Infantry.

It is reported that anthrax has broken out amongst the horses of a troop of the 8th Hussars stationed at Meerut, and an immediate move into camp has consequently been ordered.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 22.—The pressure has increased in all places, except over a small area represented by the stations of Calcutta and Berampore. The rise exceeds one tenth of an inch in the Punjab, but elsewhere it is uniformly slight. The pressure is above the average over the central and the north-western parts of the country, and below average in Burma and Bengal. Elsewhere there is little variation in Northern India. The winds are very irregular. Easterly winds prevail in the Punjab, north-westerly winds in the North-West Provinces and Bundelkand, and easterly winds in Bengal, over the Peninsula and Western India. The wind direction is about the average in Bengal. The current is abnormally strong in Burma and weak in Bengal. Rain has fallen in the North Punjab, Bundelkand and the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast, but the falls generally as showers, and light or moderate. In Burma and Bengal rain is general, and the amounts moderately large.

Vague stories have for the past few days been current about the Jubilee Bridge at Hughli. According to one account the Naihati caisson has settled, and the East Indian Railway authorities have in consequence had to issue precautionary orders about the weight of trains, &c. The *Englishman* says that there is not a word of truth in either of these statements. No part of Sir Bradford Leslie's great work has shown the slightest disposition to give way, and the restrictions said to be put on the weight of trains are imaginary.

Mr. Archer has just finished at Simla a portrait of Sir Theodore Hope which, both as a likeness and as a work of art, has been pronounced a most admirable performance. The portrait is three-quarter length, and Sir Theodore is represented standing, facing the spectator and holding in his left hand a roll of paper, while his right rests on a table. The picture is a very excellent example of Mr. Archer's happy faculty of giving vivid and characteristic expression to his portraits, and excels in many technical merits as a painting. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and many others have had a look at the portrait, and all have been unanimous in their praises.

The official weekly estimate of births and deaths in the Punjab is curious. For the week ending the 18th of June, the death-rate of Lahore city per thousand was 34 and the birth-rate 28. In the suburbs it was set down as 11 and 4. The London rates for May were 21, 8 and 19. Whence it is obvious that Anarkullee and Donald Town are healthier than Brompton or West Kensington. The sanitaria of the Punjab are the really dangerous places. Simla, with a population of 12,305, has a death-rate of 64 per thousand, and Dharmsala, with less than four thousand inhabitants, 68. In this respect it is only beaten by Jagadhri 82, Hissar 81, and Umballa 80. Dera Ismail, dreariest of places, has a death-rate of 5 per thousand only.

The story of the Burmese Ruby Mines, which is making such a stir in Parliament, possesses an unpublished chapter which is very interesting. A London correspondent writes:—"It will be remembered that these mines have been leased to Messrs. Streeter; but another firm, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., are said to have been competitors for the lease. It so happens that one of Mr. Gladstone's sons is a member of this firm. The right hon'ble gentleman himself has not taken any action in Parliament in opposing the lease to Messrs. Streeter, but one of his supporters, the well-known Mr Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, has done so, and people are now putting two and two together in a way which is not to the credit of the ex-Premier. It ought to be mentioned that Messrs. Streeter not only offered a larger sum for the lease than any body else, but their well-known eminence as dealers in gems and precious stones warrants them being considered as perhaps the first house in the Empire in that particular line of business."

A good deal has been done of late by the Chinese authorities in opening up and reducing to submission the savage territory in Formosa. During the last few months Liu Ming-ch'uan and his staff have been engaged in taking measures for the pacification of the island and the development of communication, 216 hamlets of the savages in the districts of the north and south of the interior range of mountains, with a population numbering 50,000; and 260 hamlets in the districts round the front range of hills, with a population of 38,000, have successively tendered their submission to our allegiance.

The Knights of Labour in America lost nearly 50,000 members in ten district assemblies in New York between the 1st of April, 1887. The figures, as given in the *Sun*, were 104,462 at the earlier and 61,793 at the latter date. There is no reason to suppose that the order has not suffered in like proportion throughout the city. It is doubtful if the fraternity has two-thirds as many members enrolled as it had before the strike on Jay Gould's south-western raids just fifteen months ago. In three great strikes since then, and in a score of lesser struggles, it has entirely failed to do what it promised, and the natural consequences may be expected to ensue.

Scotland is once more agitated over the vexed question of "sacrament wine." The ministers who use fermented wine have always been taken to task by the teetotallers, and those who use it unfermented have been blamed by the non-teetotallers. A Glasgow minister has tried the experiment of giving the members of his kirk their choice, and this seems to satisfy neither party. What is exciting them north of the Tweed, however, is this minister's way of taking his revenge. He has got two scientific men to prove that a small trace of alcohol is always found in unfermented wine. Nay, they go further than this, and refuse to say that any fluid is "absolutely free from alcohol." This has caused a scare among the teetotallers, who are determined to shun alcohol at any cost.

The conduct of the magistrate who dealt with the case of Miss Cass, who was illegally arrested in Regent Street, is strongly commented on, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, declaring that it was simply abominable. The *Standard* calls upon Mr. Mathews to administer a wholesome rebuke to Mr. Newton, and asks:—

Are we to take it upon the authority of a magistrate that for a young woman to be in Regent-street at ten o'clock is *prima facie* evidence against her respectability; and what is more to the purpose, that such a fact will have influence with him in the case of any girl charged before him with improper behaviour? If so, the sooner such magistrates get a wholesome rebuke from the Home Secretary the better. It is simply intolerable that respectable women—perhaps returning from a concert at St. James's Hall—should be subject to insult, and have a slur cast upon their reputation, simply because they happen to be seen in Regent-street.

Surely the people who live in Regent-street and the adjacent streets must have something to say against a declaration which practically brands as of ill-fame any woman who crosses their doorstep after 9-30 at night.

DRESS AND MANNERS AT JUBILEE TIME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Jubilee merry-go-round is still in full swing here, turning from palace garty, concerts and flower bazaars to dinner parties, *tableaux* and balls at a pace so rapid that stolid, steady-going nation as we are, the whirl makes us a little giddy and light-headed. One of the most delightful sights of the week was the second meet of the Coaching Club on Wednesday. There were twenty-eight teams at the general rendezvous, the Powder Magazine, an unusually high number; and, besides the King of Denmark with the Princess of Wales and one of her daughters, there were ever so many foreign notabilities. Lord Charles Beresford as usual managed to secure a lion or two to make his drag *distingué*, but foreign lions are almost a drug in the English market now-a-days, and the Earl of Onslow and some others were also able to decorate the foreground picturesquely by the addition of an Indian prince with gorgeous turban and embroidered coat, the Rao of Cutch, the Thakore of Limri, the Nawab Zaffir Jung, Sir Pertab Singh and the Thakore of Morvi. The crowd of onlookers was very great, and there was much jostling and pushing and hard words amongst people who ought to have known better.

Punch draws attention to the rowdy conduct of the duchesses and dukes and general nobility at the Children's fête, and any one can endorse the accusation. Some weeks ago, when there was talk in the Commons about ladies scrambling for seats, I commented on the beautiful and touching ignorance of lady nature that prevailed in the mind of Parliament. The scenes which we have all witnessed since must have opened our *preux chevaliers'* eyes to the fact that the gentle sex does scramble and push, and if needs be, uses the handle of her three-guinea parasol to chastise the insolent male or female who dares to intercept her view. On Wednesday, before the start of the coaches, I was close to the railings amongst a crowd of exquisitely dressed, delicately-tinted and perfumed ladies and gentlemen. The police, in clearing the space for the Royal carriages, moved on a few men to the front of our railings, and incredible as it may appear to you, who feel it rather a trouble to attack a fly or a mosquito in hot weather, it is a fact that my gentle companions seized their parasols by the tip and belaboured the unfortunate men until they fled. One of the most energetic champions of women's rights was a widow about twenty-eight. The weeds in which she mourned her departed were of the most elegant of Jay's confections; her bonnet, an airy fabric of crape, tied with those pretty soft white ribbons that afflicted womankind borrows from its babies to give an air of interesting innocence in bereavement. But she used her *en tout cas* with the vigour of a coster thrashing a degenerate donkey, and managed to clear the course in a way that would have won honour stripes for a policeman.

Some one remarked how few pretty women were on the drags. It is true, the women were neither pretty nor well-dressed. Victims of the craze for monstrous Jubilee stripes and spots and plaids, they certainly made themselves distinguishable at a long way off, but they were not decorative. One lady wore a dress with spots as large as billiard balls, the back of the body being reserved interesting by the numerous cuts and slits that gaped at the seams. Another had stripes that met in a series of V's down the back—good as a kind of Kindergarten training for her young relatives, no doubt, but not becoming. A third had a plaid seven or eight inches square, in which every joining went awry. This style of dress ought be suppressed by the strong arm of the law. Sit behind it in church, and no matter how eloquent the preacher, your eyes will travel from time to time down those wretched seams, and your tormented mind will involuntarily seek rest in trying to correct the hundred and one faults of the pattern.

If there were few pretty or well-dressed women on high, the women on foot were mostly very nice to look at in their fresh cambrics and high-trimmed hats. It being early, of course the toilets were all simple, but nothing is nicer than the summer morning dress of the season. One was red, not the dull shade ruddigore, but that mixture of red yellow that you find in a poppy, bright and clear. It was made with a long simply draped bias skirt, a bodice with a creamy muslin vest, and the hat worn with it was also red like the dress, with a soft trimming of crimson tulle covering a bunch of rich poppies and buds. Insertion of lace or embroidery in stripes down the front of the dress is very much worn, and every one has a soft scarfy arrangement as a substitute for the tight-fitting waistcoat of colder weather. Two French children looked very sweet in Leghorn hats of the Empire shape, large and poky, with flowers underneath the brim, which is tied down by ribbons coming from a bow at the top of the crown. A large number of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and a multitude in carriages, followed the coaches in their tour of the Park, and in Barnes Common, where the Kennel Club is holding its show. The twirl of the merry-go-round did not spin me in that direction, but I hear from an exhibiting friend, who is very proud of his prize mastiff puppies, that the entries were of a higher class than usual, and the whole thing most successful, fashionable and gay.

On Tuesday evening, there were some delightful *tableaux-vivants* in aid of the Langley Furze Home or Reformatory for Girls, got up by the *elite* of Chelsea, under the patronage of the Countess of Strafford and the Marchioness of Tavistock. The Town Hall, where it was held, was crowded, and the prices being high, it was also a most successful both from an artistic and pecuniary point of view. The best *tableaux* were scenes from the Spanish Student, "Preciosa ordered to appear before the Cardinals—Preciosa dancing, and Preciosa's final victory over the Cardinal's prejudices." Another was "The last Bachelor of the Village—How happy could I be with either, and the Triumph of the Successful Belle of the Village." Four scenes from "Romola" were given, but though the dresses were beautiful, the composition of the pictures was not at all good. Miss Edith Pryce, a girl with a Rossetti head, played Romola, but she has neither the grace nor dignity of a Roman girl, and certainly did not come up to one's ideal of Romola. The *tableaux* were arranged by Mr. Reginald Hallward, the costumes by M. Victor Barthe, and Mr. J. Perigher provided the orchestra, which was called "Bijou," but why bijou I cannot conceive. Bijou, I understand as small and precious. Some of the men of the orchestra were the biggest I ever saw, and the two lady singers, who warbled with voices which I can only describe as fat, were of the most ponderous proportions. There was a rather vulgar recitation descriptive of Jubilee high and low jinks, but though its sentiments were evidently composed to suit the politics of dames of the primrose, I am sorry to say that they did not give it very warm applause. It was a very social entertainment, and I was amused at the chattering that went on in all parts of the house during the pauses in the performance. No one could deny that our ladies have received the gift of tongues, nor assert that they neglect to cultivate it.

Talking of the bijou orchestra, reminds me of the Baby Show, where we really had a bijou orchestra, a very fully sustained one. Fancy a hundred or so infants raising up its voice, not in a hymn of praise, but execration at being kept out of its cot too long. I went with an artist friend, who is engaged in illustrating a book of babies, and who thought he might get a few good sketches for it; but vain hope! He found that it was not so much a show of babies as of baby clothes, and so when the orchestra struck up in full force we turned and fled.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to inform "James" that I am not mistaken in the calculation of the market value of the house in which I dwell. In fact, the value of this house was fixed by a professional valuer at Rs. 30,000, but I gave it as Rs. 40,000 to be on the safe side.

The letter of your correspondent "Causeway" goes to uphold my opinion that landlords in Bombay are reaping a rich harvest.

The latter para. of "James's" letter referring to the chawl, the rent of which has considerably increased owing to the great demand for house accommodation in the locality, confirms what I said in my first letter that landlords see the great scarcity of houses, and impose on their tenants, who are obliged for the want of an alternative, to "grin and bear it."—Yours, &c.,

July 22. MIDDLE CLASS.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	52 02	52 9	48 71	50 68
July 21, Thursday	0 83	0 83	0 80	
" 22, Friday				
Total	53 45	52 95	49 61	50 68
Total corresponding date of last year	71 80	77 02	74 22	74 79

A valuable discovery of gold has been made on the Upper Ottawa, in the Mattawa District, on the south side of the Ottawa River, and the vein has been traced crossing beneath the river into the mountains on the north side, in the province of Quebec. Large exploring parties have started out to search the district, and heavy investments in property are being made.

The officers of the organised Labour party in New York, after the mass meeting held in Union-square on the night of the 18th ultimo to do honour to Father M'Glynn, sent a telegram to Cardinal Simeoni, declaring that 100,000 Catholics denounced the threat to excommunicate Father M'Glynn, and protested against ecclesiastical interference with the rights of Americans.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 21.

Last week there was heavy rain here and in the neighbouring villages, accompanied with flood in the river Tapti for three days. The water began to rise on Thursday, and on Sunday it was 29½ feet at the Nanpura Bridge, when it began to subside. The authorities having received information about the heavy rain-fall at Burhanpore, issued notices and informed the public to be on their guard; and on Sunday the communication between Katargam and Rander with Surat was stopped. The heavy rain and high wind which prevailed resulted in the collapse of a house in Gopipura, when six persons and a bullock narrowly escaped death.

There have been several entertainments in Surat lately. One of them was in honour of Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji, on the occasion of the title of Khan Bahadoor being bestowed upon him as a personal distinction. The entertainment was given by Rao Bahadoor Mir Gulam Baba and his friends. Another was given by Rao Bahadoor Jugjiwandas Khusaldas, adviser to the Raja of Dharampore, at his Gopipura residence, in honour of the personal distinction of "His Highness" conferred on the Raja Saheb by the Government on the Jubilee Day. All the native and European officers took part. Many other entertainments were given to Mr. Uttamram N. Meheraji, on the occasion of his being appointed acting headmaster at Ahmedabad. The Kayasth Jubilee Union, in which he took very great interest, gave a singing party on last Saturday, when a number of Rao Bahadoors, Rao Sahebs and other gentlemen took part in it. Mr. Uttamram made a very lengthy speech in reply to what was said by the vice-president and the members. Rao Bahadoor Jugonnath, ex-Judge of Nawanagar, thanked the members of the Union for bringing them together that night, and the company broke up late at night, after tea, amidst loud cheers. The next day he was entertained by his assistants in the house of our late popular Executive Engineer, Mr. Lallubhai Keshavlal, when Messrs Manekbai Keshavlal, and Madanlall Lallubhai Munsiff, honorary assistant master, on behalf of his colleagues, congratulated him on his promotion, and expressed regret because in him they lost a kind, conscientious and energetic superior.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 20.

A rich Banian of this place suspected some of his relations in a big theft case, and gave the Town police information about it, which led to the arrest of some of them. While the investigations were going on in a police chowkey in Raipur, one of the relatives of the accused, who happened to pass by the place, and who, by the way, holds the office of Munsiff under the Nawab of Radanpore, heard a sound from outside as though somebody were being beaten. He waited for some little time, and then to his astonishment he heard a cry, and recognized the voice. He suddenly rushed into the chowkey, and tried to remonstrate with the guardians of the peace, but it was of no avail, and while the uncle was being *sumjooned* upstairs by the police, the Munsiff was being *sumjooned* downstairs; so much so, that the poor man had to be taken in a gharry to the Civil Hospital for treatment. Had it not been for the timely interference of a Banian named Bholakelal, an agent of the Thakore of Morvi, who happened to be inside the chowkey witnessing the *sumjooning*, which was going on upstairs, and who was also interested in the theft case, the unfortunate official of Radanpore would have been badly treated. Two complaints have been preferred against the police, before Khan Bahadoor Dustoor, City Magistrate, and the case is likely to come on for hearing to-morrow (21st). I am given to understand that the police have brought charges against this official before the above Magistrate, namely, that of assisting the police in the execution of their duties, &c. It is to be seen whether the charge will stand.

There is also a case pending in the City Magistrate's Court against a legal practitioner by the name of Khemchund, a Shravak Bania, for "unprofessional" conduct, i. e., after accepting a *vakalatnama* from the complainant, and his fees, throwing him over board on the day of hearing, and engaging himself on the opposite side, higher fees being promised. The witnesses for the prosecution have all been examined, I hear, and the mukhtiar has been called upon to put in his written defence, and to give the names of his witnesses, if any, for the purpose of disproving the charge. Two of our local Pleaders are engaged in this case, namely, Mr. Hykoop for the petitioner, and Mr. M. Modi for the respondent. The case excites great interest among the natives.

We have had twenty inches of rain up to date—ten more will complete our average rainfall.

We are going to lose very shortly, from among our small circle, another very popular member of society. I allude to our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bobb, who has been among us ever since Dr. Banks's removal from Ahmedabad more than two years ago. Dr. Milne has been spoken of as his successor, but he has not yet arrived.

The native who was shot by European soldiers is, I hear, progressing very favorably under Dr. Robb's treatment. As soon as he is able to leave his bed, the trial will in all probability begin. It is not certain whether they will be tried by Court-martial, or by the Assistant Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

Mr. Framjee Vicajee of your city is expected here next week, to argue the appeal case on behalf of the police officer Nundulal, who was convicted by the Assistant Judge, Mr. Dayaram, before Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge.

RAKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

Already acknowledged	Rs. 3,754 12 6
Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer ... "	150 0 0
	Rs. 3,904 12 6

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 18th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	0 83	Baroda	21 46
Andheri	0 83	Mahmadabad	21 46
Vaitarna	0 83	Ahmedabad	21 46
Palghur	0 83	Viramgam	21 46
Boisvad	0 83	Wadhwan	21 46
Umroli	0 83	Dabhoi	21 46
Damun	0 83	Bavalla	21 46
Dulsar	0 83	Godhra	21 46
Navsari	0 83	Kharaghola	21 46
Surat	21 46	Rim	21 46
Broach	21 46		

A telegram has been received by the Madras Government from the Secretary of State, stating that the Committee, which has been sitting in London to consider the question of a north-east entrance to the Madras Harbour, have recommended that the work should be continued at the south arm only upon the present design, which provides for an eastern entrance, and that work is to be stopped at the North arm, till the decision as to where the entrance is to be is arrived at.

The new sixpences, it is said, are already doomed. It Mr. Goschen will merely announce that no more of the new coins will be issued, all those now in circulation will speedily disappear. They will be wrapped up at Jubilee tokens, and hoarded in cabinets by collectors of coins. It is probably the best use to which they can be put. The Jubilee sixpence, says the *Times*, has been gilt several times and passed as a half-sovereign, but the authorities persist in issuing the new sixpences. The Committee of the Clearing House has memorialized the Bank of England on the subject, but so far nothing has been done. It is stated that Mr. Boehm, the unhappy sculptor who is responsible for the atrocious parody of her Most Gracious Majesty's face on the new coinage, deserves some sympathy. It appears that he has had serious difficulties to contend with. Two obvious criticisms turn on the Queen's neck and her insecure Crown—on both these points the Queen herself is said to have insisted. Her neck is short—and no longer youthful. On the coins she preferred to have it the reverse. Her crown looks mean, ridiculous, and generally unsafe, but it was so drawn by her own express wishes.

A question is at present under discussion by the Government of Victoria as to the number of foreign vessels of war which should be allowed to enter the Heads, at the entrance to the Melbourne Harbour in time of peace. The ministers are of opinion that, in such a matter, it is desirable to secure uniformity of action on the part of all the Colonies, and also to be assured of the support of the British Government in the event of difficulties arising at any time. The Premier has therefore put himself in communication with the premiers of the other Colonies and the British Government, so it is to hoped that this somewhat delicate question may before long be satisfactorily solved.

The Medical Act, 1886, which came into force in England on July 1, effects sundry drastic changes in the laws regulating the qualification and registration of medical practitioners. If the Act is fully carried out, indeed, the Medical Register will soon become reliable, for in future no person is to be registered unless he has passed a qualifying examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. There is, it is true, an exception in favour of colonial and foreign practitioners with recognised diplomas, who are under certain conditions to be allowed to register themselves as such, and there is a saving clause as to existing registered practitioners. But the provisions of the Act are on the whole very satisfactory, and promise to protect the public from imposition.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The local medical profession cannot sufficiently thank you for the important telegram wired to your journal by your Calcutta correspondent on the subject of a Medical Registration Act for that city. You have rendered a real service both to the profession and to the general public in having thus prominently drawn their attention to this important subject. But I consider the value of that service to have been enchanced tenfold by your able editorial advocating in clear and unmistakable term the necessity for a similar measure for our own city.

The general consensus of qualified opinion on the subject is, that the policy of *laissez faire* has been allowed to hold the reins long enough—too long, perhaps, for the good either of the public or of the profession; and that it is high time the reins were a little bit tightened, and more energetic measures adopted to discourage an evil which, under the cloak of "a policy of non-interference," is allowed to spread far and fast, and do a world of mischief, untrammelled and undetected. It cannot be said just yet that there is any very great need for a general Medical Registration Act for the whole of our vast Indian Empire, consisting, as it does, of so many heterogenous elements. That day is not at any rate in the near future. But it can be boldly said that there is need for such an Act for this city, and for the sister-cities of Calcutta and Madras, and a few of the larger Presidency towns, and that the time has long since arrived for such legislation. The need was great seven years ago, when the Grant College Medical Society moved the Government of Sir James Fergusson in the matter. It is simply *urgent* now. The excuse for non-legislation which was then brought forward before the Government of India, and brought forward with a show of reason, viz., the insufficient number of qualified medical practitioners, cannot be maintained now. The number of *qualified* practitioners practising in this city has nearly doubled since then, and so, perhaps, has the number of *unqualified* persons also! On every side, and in every imaginable locality, unqualified practitioners are springing up like mushrooms, and one can hardly walk through the native town without being struck with the enormous number of boards put up with all sorts of titles and qualifications.

Who is to prevent them from so doing? Certainly not our benign Government, whose special pride and privilege it has been hitherto to foster these pests to society as religiously as possible. They must observe, as a matter, a policy of strict neutrality! Let him win who can—by fair means or foul, it is no concern of theirs. Let the qualified practitioners, with brilliant University careers and high-class diplomas, starve, or go to the wall; let the poor, confiding but ignorant labourer be drugged to the verge of poisoning; let the registration of deaths be in many cases a record of sham entries, a register of undetected crime, with all the machinery of your Registration Department to emphasize its inutility; but let not the Government be disturbed from its *dolce far niente*, its Rip Van Winkle's sleep. Let general arsenical poisoning be considered a legitimate and natural death from cholera, in spite of your costly Health Department; let strong and healthy persons, and poor unborn innocents, be smuggled out of existance, and be burnt or buried beyond all recognition in the face of all your detectives; let hundreds of poor suffering humanity be brought down to the very brink of death for want of skilful treatment, in the presence of your qualified medical graduates, your hospitals and your charitable dispensaries—where is the harm? Last though not the least, let the moral tone of your families and of an already demoralised public be further weakened, and the sensuality and vices of wicked persons openly encouraged by outrageous advertisements and gross handbills, thrown broadcast all over the city, in spite of your higher education and your advanced civilisation. But disturb not our Government from its strict neutrality; ask it not to shake off its policy of "non-interference," a policy productive of so much good to the country at large. It is no business of Government to interfere in the thriving trade of the discharged compounder, turned out from the counter of a qualified medical practitioner for utter incompetency or gross negligence, or of the illiterate Hakim or Vaid, innocent of all knowledge of diseases and their therapeutics, but still with the all-powerful attraction and *eclat* of a green flag waving over his board, or a big drum beating at his door!

I admit, Sir, that I have spoken rather strongly, but my apology is that such a state of things exists, not only in the mofussil, but even in our own city, which always plumes itself on its proud motto of "Urbs prima in India." It is a state of things for which, I maintain, Government is mainly responsible, because it is the legitimate outcome of a policy of non-interference. Viewed in the light of this non-intervention policy, the time has not come for a Medical Registration Act, even for cities like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, with hundreds of qualified medical graduates in their midst, struggling even for bare existence. How can it have, when it has not yet arrived for widow-remarriage legislation, or the prevention of infant-marriages either? Viewed in the light of common sense, however, the time has not only arrived, but is overdue. If there is a difference of opinion on the last two questions, there is hardly any as regards the Medical Registration Act. Both the intelligent public and the the profession strongly wish to see something tangible done to protect the poor ignorant masses from the clutches of these unscrupulous charlatans. Let us hope the Government will at last waken from its blissful indifference, and in a measure discourage an evil which is eating silently but surely away at the very root of Indian society.—Yours, &c.,

July 22. J.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Upon reading the opinion of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service, regarding the admission of natives into the Preventive Service, I think that he might have shown, with advantage, some of the annoyances Hindus as well as Mahomedans would have to put up with in their official capacity on board of English and foreign traders.

First, I will take the case of a Mahomedan. On board of many vessels pigs are carried, and are frequently allowed to run about the decks. I have myself seen the Parsee tally clerks glad to get on the bridge to be out of their way, and some of the prow hands won't come on the deck at all, when these animals are at liberty. Then, again, we are in the habit of using the flesh of these animals as food. The Mahomedan if he has to stay on board the ship could not cook his meals in a galley so defiled. The consequence would be that his position would be irksome if not intolerable.

The Hindu would be in a worse plight. He has to bathe before he can take his meals, and beef is one of the staple articles supplied to all ships' crews. Of course, I don't speak of such ships as those of the P. and O. or B. I. S. N. Company's, which carry native crews, and which have the necessary cooking places set apart for the lascars; but I speak of steamers and sailing vessels manned entirely by white crews, which is the case regarding the majority of European and American traders. Then there is the ship's store list. How will the Hindu or Mahomedan check this list when it comprises both beef and pork? Will he take it on trust?

With regard to his tact in dealing with Europeans, experience for over thirty years with natives shows that many of them, though in a manner educated, cannot understand the European, and consequently they take umbrage at a trifle (that Europeans would think nothing of), and their position from that time forward becomes a burden to them in every way. Beyond the fact that natives are usually good writers, their position on board a ship would be like that of fish out of water. I do not say that the Hindu or Mahomedan could not fulfil the duties as far as they go, but I do mean to say that they would not stay on board ship both day and night, frequently working day and night, for the same length of time that a European or East Indian could or would. I say again, their caste customs would interfere with the performance of their duties, and there would have to be extra men employed to take their places when any of these customs required their presence at home, or at the temples. Lastly, the Hindu and the Mahomedan of the class that would apply for this appointment would not care to risk the heavy weather that the European thinks very little of. The class of natives to be employed could not be low caste or illiterate, and any other would be useless.

I have only endeavoured to shew that the inconveniences of the position would prevent the native from applying for service in the Preventive Department. I have no ill-feeling against natives, who have many estimable qualities.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay Harbour, July 22. PAX.

Roses are the fashionable flowers of the present season in London, the national emblem being chosen in honour of this year of special loyalty and patriotic rejoicings. Beds of shaded roses are arranged on dinner and supper tables, artistically harmonised from the deepest damask red down to pale tea-rose. Soft blue China ornaments are considered to tone best with the varied hues of the blossoms.

H.M.S. Pinafore has been revived at the Madison-square Theatre, New York, on a grand scale. Real water for the floating of that famous craft, together with "real row-boats for the Admiral, his cousins, and his aunts, real cutlass drill, and a chorus numbering 300 voices," are among the prominent features of the performance, which has been given twice a day at popular prices.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1887.

MINUTE BY THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Association has recently been eng

single individual. The entire spirit of the Bill is thus opposed to the results of past experience.

The minute concludes with the following passage, in which the Council repeat their dissent from some of the broad principles underlying the Bill:—

In conclusion, the Council cannot here refrain from expressing their emphatic but respectful dissent from some of the broad principles underlying the Bill which does not appear to them to be conceived in the best interests of the Corporation or to be in harmony with the progressive spirit of the citizens which Secretaries of State, and the Government of India as well as of this Presidency have so often eulogised, and to which her Majesty the Queen-Empress was gracious enough to allude the other day when receiving the address of the Bombay Corporation. Considering the fact that it is its progressive spirit which has made Bombay what it is to-day—the model of a most successful Indian municipality—administratively and financially; that its revenues have increased over fifty per cent. in 15 years; that during the same space of time it has largely improved sanitation; has constructed public markets, supplemented its sources of water supply, expended large sums in constructing new drains and new roads, carried large street improvements, and that it is at this moment prosecuting colossal water-works involving the expenditure of a million and quarter sterling,—considering all these results which have been achieved by the public spirit of Bombay, the Council are of opinion that the Corporation deserves, at this juncture, when its constitution is to be remodelled, a larger freedom of action than it has hitherto enjoyed, so as to enable the best men in the city to render it one of the most successful institutions in India. The Council, therefore, hope that the Bill will be recast and moulded in harmony with the views above set forth, so that it may command the confidence and acceptance of the community at large.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, under the Presidency of Sir Charles Turner.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Cornwall, Acting Deputy Postmaster of Sind, said: I entered the Postal Department in 1873. I have served in the sea mail service between Bombay and Suez. I have also been connected with the railway mail service, and have been engaged in field work. My experience as regards field postal work is as follows:—October 1878 to April 1880 in charge of Southern Afghanistan Field Postal arrangements. August to October 1882 in charge of Egypt Field Postal arrangements. On neither of these occasions had I European superintendents or those who are natives of India. My staff of postmasters and clerks was as follows:—Southern Afghanistan Field Force.—Statutory native 1, Hindu 5, Mahomedan 3, Parsee 4. Egypt Field Force.—Statutory native 1, Hindu 1, Mahomedan 2, Parsee 1, Native Christian 1. These subordinates worked equally well, but on the whole for a severe climate, such as that of Afghanistan, I think those from the Punjab are better fitted to withstand the extreme cold. Briefly my duties in the field were as follows:—(a) the control of a mixed establishment; (b) constant intercourse with the Army Staff and Political authorities. I consider it of the first importance that the Head of the Field Postal Department should maintain cordial relations with the Army Staff and be able to hold his own with the heads of other departments in the field. It is essential that he be on the Army Head-Quarter Staff so as to have early information of intended movements and to be enabled to make the necessary Field Postal arrangements, not only for establishing post offices, but to maintain communications with them. In very many instances personal influence had to be brought to bear to obtain requisite information or to secure the required transport, &c. The Field Postal Department is almost the only Civil Department accompanying troops in the field, and on many occasions owing to stress of circumstances it was expected to shift for itself. The difficulties in the way of the head of the department are so great in this respect that I have proposed that a field post office should be considered as an essential part of any force ordered on service, and that it should be constituted somewhat similarly to the English Army Postal Corps, the officers, of which get temporary rank as lieutenants, captains, &c., according to grade. The necessity of this has been recognised in the Telegraph Department and temporary rank is to be accorded in future to officers of that department proceeding on service. If this be given effect to in the the Postal Department it would be more than ever necessary that the heads of the Field Postal Department should be European and socially qualified to mix with officers of the army generally. While on the march from Sukkur to Kandahar, I and my staff were frequently on the move from before daylight to 1 or 2 in the afternoon, and as soon as camp was pitched, the field post office would be opened and mails received or despatched. Another duty I had in the field was the appointment, in communication with Commanding Officers of British and native soldier clerks to act as postal clerks with outlying brigades or regiments with which a regular postal staff could not be sent. In Egypt I had frequent occasion to interview the Canal authorities and officials of the Egyptian Postal administration, and for this a colloquial knowledge of French was very useful. For all these duties necessitating much energy and resource I am of opinion that a native India would not answer either as head of the Field Postal Department or as a superintendent, who has much the same duties to perform. The strength of the force in Southern Afghanistan was 14,000 troops (4,000 of which were British) and 11,000 followers. That in Egypt approximately 5,500 troops and 6,000 followers. I am now in charge of the Sind and Baluchistan circle. A European superintendent is in direct charge of arrangements in Baluchistan. This I consider necessary, not only on account of the trying climate, but also on account of the difficulty in getting about the country. There are few rest-houses as yet, and inspecting officers are dependent in a great measure on the European staff for shelter and accommodation. This department is largely depended also on the Engineering staff and officers commanding military posts for the custody of the heavy cash collections, for the provision of Post Office accommodation, &c., and business is much facilitated by the European Superintendent having free intercourse with the resident officials. A native of India would not in my opinion answer as Superintendent in Baluchistan at present. In Sind matters are different and a native of India (a Parsee) is superintendent there. I have also had experience as head of the Assam Postal circle. I consider European superintendents a necessity there from the large number of resident European planters and also from the malarious climate and bad communications necessitating the acceptance of the planter's hospitality. When there I found a good deal of friction had been caused by partiality on the part of a Bengal inspector towards his subordinates. This was when the inspector was performing the duties of a superintendent.

The President: With regard to the sea service between Bombay to Suez, do you think it necessary to have European officers?—Not exclusively.

The President: Are there any Parsees in the service?—I am not acquainted with the sea service. When I was in that service, the employés were all Europeans. It would be sufficient, I think, if the head mail officer is an European.

The President: Do you consider it essential that European officers should be employed in the field service of which you have spoken?—I think so.

Mr. Cowasji J. Lalcaca began by giving some particulars about the field service. On various occasions, during the last ten years, men were sent out on foreign postal service to Malta, Egypt, Kandahar, the Soudan and other places, and no difficulty was experienced in finding volunteers for the service. Sixteen Parsees, 8 Mahomedans, 6 Eurasians, 1 Jew, 4 Native Christians, 12 Hindoos (including a few from the Punjab) and 3 Europeans, were employed during that period on foreign service. The witness thought that the Postmaster-General should ordinarily be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. The appointment was, however, open to the Uncovenanted members of the Postal Department. If a native acquitted himself satisfactorily as Deputy Postmaster-General in administering a minor circle, or if a qualified native superintendent was available, he might be appointed to a Postmaster-Generalship. In advocating the appointment of a fit native to the office, the witness wished it particularly to be understood that he did not mean a native of average ability would be fit for the office, but that he should be a man who had made his mark and specially qualified himself for the heavy responsibilities of the post. In the desire to have a native for the office of Postmaster-General, nothing should be done that might lower the status of the department, and in the end do harm to the cause of natives themselves, who formed the great bulk of the employés in the department. The appointments of Deputy Postmaster-General of the smaller circles afforded a fair field for the exercise of the talents of natives. So far as the Bombay circle was concerned, he thought it had received fair play in this presidency. He regretted, however, that the present departmental ruling reserved the Deputy Postmasterships for the officers of the sea service, as it closed the door to the Presidency Postmastership against superintendents, whose highest pay was Rs. 500. A mail officer on Rs. 300 who became a Deputy Postmaster on Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 must frequently be called upon to act as Presidency Postmaster, and would thus strengthen his claims for the higher appointment and practically exclude a native superintendent who might be his superior in experience and length of service. Natives had received justice in the Bombay circle in being freely promoted to the higher appointments. Out of 16 superintendents 11 were natives. The remaining 5 were all employed in the Department before the introduction of the rule limiting employment in the Post Office to the natives of India. The witness thought that a still superior class of native students could be obtained, if natives were allowed to begin their service on the same favourable terms which, under the exigency of the service, were open to Europeans. At present natives and Europeans started under unequal conditions. Natives started on Rs. 15 and 20 per month. But witness thought appointments might be more frequently made of well-educated native to offices carrying a pay of Rs. 50 or 100, and even Rs. 200 in the exceptional cases of men of special ability.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, thought that a native of India employed as Chief Superintendent on field service would be in a false position. He would probably not have the same facilities of access to the military and naval authorities, or the same advantage as an European in settling matters. Even an European Chief Superintendent would be at a considerable disadvantage in dealing with a purely military organization.

Mr. E. R. Jardine, Superintendent of Post Offices, Persian Gulf Division, said he had 10 years' experience in the sea post office. As far as the actual routine work of the office was concerned, there was no particular reason why it should not be done as accurately by a native as by a European. On the other hand, a mail officer was in the execution of his duty brought into business relations with the captains and officers of the mail steamer, and had often to transact business with these officers under conditions which would be most unfavourable for a native. When sometimes a momentary conflict of interest arose between the mail officer and the officers of the ship, the witness was convinced that the difference could be speedily and satisfactorily arranged by an European mail officer dealing with European officers than they would be by a native mail officer. The mail officer had to deal largely with Europeans. In all his relations, a great deal depended on his independence, individuality and personal influence; and witness did not think a native would be able to arrange and conduct such duties as well as a European; nor would he be met by the officials with whom he had to transact business in the same way as a European would be. For these reasons, the appointment of a native as mail officer would be detrimental to the interests of the service.

Two or three more native witnesses employed in the post office were also examined. Their evidence threw no fresh light upon the subject.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Khandoobhoy G. Desai, Executive Engineer of Thana, said he entered the department in 1870, and had received his education in the College of Science at Poona, and Office for the engineering branch. He obtained from (1) the Cooper's Hill College, (1) Royal Engineers on the Indian tour of service, and Civil Engineers from the College of Science at Poona, and deserving members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment. The Government have guaranteed one appointment every year to the candidate passing with the highest number of marks in the L.C.E. Examination in the first division. Since the University of Bombay had raised in 1877 the number of marks required for passing in the first division from 50 to 60 per cent., it was very difficult for candidates to obtain the high percentage of marks. The appointment might, therefore, be given to the candidate who passed in the second division for which 50 per cent. of marks was necessary. It would not be practicable for anybody but Superintending Engineers and other high officers to give an opinion as to the relative merits of the three classes of engineers. But the fitness of the native engineers either appointed from the College of Science or selected from the Upper Subordinate grade, might be inferred from the way in which certain natives in the higher grades had discharged their duties. Mr. Kahandas Manchanram had held the post of Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, for 10 years. Now Mr. Murzban has been holding the same post for the past 11 years, during which period many large buildings of great architectural beauty have been designed and carried out by him. Almost all the Assistant Engineers who were employed on famine duty during the year 1876-77 had been honourably mentioned for the part their work to satisfaction. The time had arrived when natives might be more largely employed in this branch of the service, and it might be done by abolishing the Cooper's Hill College and recruiting it from the Royal Engineers and Civil Engineers appointed from the Civil Engineering Colleges. For the Bombay Presidency the total number of officers need not be more than 70. Of this number 30 appointments might be held by Royal Engineers and 40 by Civil Engineers.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the Registration Department, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Registration, being present as the head of his department. Mr. Ruttonjee Shapurjee, an inspector in the Registration Department, said that the system of recruitment to the Department was good enough, but it might be improved by the employment of educated men on a pay of Rs. 40 or Rs. 60 per month. Another witness, an employé in the same branch of the service, expressed himself satisfied with the existing system of recruitment and promotions.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Porteous, C. S., said he had been acting for the last seven months in this department. His previous appointment was that of Collector of Kaira. Some of the saltworks were private works and some belonged to Government. The department had to supervise the private manufactories as well as the Government works. There was no objection to natives being employed in the department as Assistant Collectors, if they were fit for the post. Natives might be fitted to these posts, except that some two or three should be reserved for Europeans.

The President: Will you tell us why they should be reserved for Europeans?

Witness: There is, for instance, the Run at Kharraghora, where the officer has to be in charge of a village consisting entirely of a salt-making population. He has got a great deal to do with railway people, especially in the storage season. He had to deal with second class Europeans, engine drivers, guards and so forth, and I do not think a native in that position would be able to exercise the same authority as an European. There are at present two native Assistant Collectors.

The President: How do they do their work?

Witness replied that one of the native assistants is in charge of the accounts in Bombay, and was a very able officer. He was not justified in giving any opinion of the other officer, as he had sufficient experience of him. Speaking of the other offices which in the witness's opinion must be reserved for Europeans the witness mentioned the northern Preventive line, where he said the officer in charge must be an European. The officer was more or less like a superintendent of police along the line. Sind, similar manner. He had about a thousand armed men, over whom he had to exercise supervision. Then there was an appointment in Goa, which too must be held by an European, as he had to come in constant communication with Goanese authorities, who would probably prefer to be in direct communication with an European rather than a native. The officers in the upper grade were appointed by nomination and not by competition.

The President: Do you require any knowledge of chemistry on the part of your salt officers?—No

The President: Then an officer might mistake certain articles as salt which were not salt?

Witness said the knowledge of the chemical analysis of salt was not necessary for the practical purposes of an officer. Probably one or two officers might be able to give the analysis, but they had never been asked to do so. It would be sufficient for him to differentiate the different kinds of salt. Another appointment which should be reserved for Europeans was that of Assistant Collector at Surat. The officer had to travel a good deal, and to deal with Portuguese authorities at Daman.

Mr. W. A. Acworth, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue in charge of the Southern Division, was next examined. He said he joined the department about six years ago in July 1881.

The President: What is your opinion about the qualification of natives for Assistant Collectorship?—I do not see why natives should not hold the appointment if good men could be found. But as regards the Ratnagiri range, the chances are that an average European might fill the post better than an average native. I am, however, not quite sure even of that. The post was recently held by a Parsee, who discharged his duty very ably. A great deal of vexatious work, requiring good temper and judgment, has to be done there in connection with the steamship companies.

The President: What are the qualifications of the Assistants?—They ought to be aquainted to a certain extent with the chemistry of common salt and the philosophy of salt manufacture.

The President: Have you many offences in this Presidency under the Salt Act?—Yes, a great many.

The President: Do you prosecute in all petty cases?—Very nearly in all.

The President here referred to a rule in another part of India to the effect that no salt prosecutions should be instituted against a person who had in his possession less than two seers of salt of illicit manufacture. The idea was that the man must be extremely poor who thought of manufacturing it in such small quantities.

The witness said that the majority of salt offences born were simply petty thefts.

The President observed that in Madras many offences belonged to an illicit manufacture of salt.

The witness said that in Canara they found the practice of illicit manufacturing. But the people who resorted to it could not be supposed to be extremely poor, because in every case they paid the fines inflicted on them, which sometimes amounted to Rs. 50.

The President: Perhaps, the people there are manufacturing it in quantity.

Witness: A few seers, not more.

The President: Is there any disturbance between villagers and salt peons?—Not in Ratnagiri, but it does occur sometimes about the salt works in the Northern Concan. My coast line extends over five hundred miles.

Mr. Harrington George Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue at Oorun, was next examined. He said he had been previously stationed at Kharaghora, where the heat of the Run was fearful in April and May. On the last occasion, the thermometer in his house went up to 123 degrees. In his experience, native inspectors did not like to turn out at night, and were not fond of taking long rides.

The next witness was Mr. W. H. McCann, Superintendent of the Coast Guard service, who described the duties of his office.

EURASIANS, EAST INDIANS AND GOANESE.

Mr. J. Bocarro, a representative of the Bombay East Indian Association, came forward to urge the claims of his community to appointments in the Salt Department on the same footing as Eurasians. The East Indians, he said, were originally of pure Portuguese descent, but there had subsequently been a large admixture of Asiatic blood in them.

The President: If they are not of pure European descent, they must be regarded as Eurasians. I do not see why your people should not be recognized as Eurasians.

Witness: They ought to be so regarded, but they are not.

The President: I do not understand how you consider that your people are passed over. Surely, they have the same opportunities of obtaining employment as Eurasians?

Witness: They have not the same opportunities.

The President: Can you give any instance in which a Government officer has said "I cannot employ you, because you are not an Eurasian?"

Witness: He may not say that in so many words. Perhaps, the colour of the East Indian comes in his way. The community I represent is so mixed up by others, with the Goanese, that no distinction is seen by them between them and ourselves. The East Indians are British subjects, and have never been, like the Goanese, under Portuguese Government.

The President: The distinction should be removed, as far as an expression of opinion could do it. But what I want to ascertain is whether this distinction is actually made. I am inclined to believe that you are under a misapprehension.

The witness said he was not.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer, King Arthur, Captain J F Ridle, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers on board from Jeddah.

The B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, sailed last evening, under Captain C R Kendall, for Karachi. She has on board, a general cargo, and Lt Gilna, a cabin passenger, and twenty deck passengers for that port.

The steamer Arora, 2,666 tons, Captain F Newell, and consigned here to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, laden with 4,462 tons, of coals, for the G I P Ry Co, from Cardiff, whence she sailed on the 25th ultimo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Peshawer, Captain L H Moule, was cleared out last evening for departure to Colombo and Shanghai. She will sail for her destination to-day with the China and Australian mails, and a general cargo and the following passengers on board—Major Hummond, Mr F W Browster, Mr Burns, and Col H A McNairns, for Sydney; Mr Valeo Mahomed, for Adelaide; and Mr and Mrs A du Pre for Colombo

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Elektra	2095	P. Morka	A	J. Jani.
„ Asia	2222	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	2200	Moule	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1340	S. Bason	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanon	1912	W. Willar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Thisbe	1815	A. Scrovech	G	J. Jani & Co.
„ Fernlands	1375	J. B. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato	2065	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2311	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	Breese	LM	Haiee Cassum.
„ L. Silva	1142	R. Roberts	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inchlonga	1937	Gallachen	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	1391	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. Seawell	1439	J. Stanhope	P Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ganges	1142	D. Roberts	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Manilla	2582	A. Cructani	..	F. Bonzani.
„ St. Dunstan.	..	.....	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Arora (s).....	Newell.....	Cardiff, June 25.
	Klog Arthur (s)..	Raffin	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Calder (s)	Cormack....	Persian Gulf.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall ...	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Culna, for Rangoon.
„ Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Astrea, for Natal.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawer, for Colombo and Hongkong.
„ Elektra, Moras, for Hongkong are Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

July.
ARRIVALS.
18 Riversdale.....Breen .....Sand Heads, July 12.
DEPARTURES.
July 18.—Steamer Canara.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall (s), 130 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 34 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 110 bales cotton waste, G Dwarkadas; 150 bales wool, Nursey Khatoo.

Asia (s), 100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 55 bales wool, H Corji; 200 bales cotton, D Gangji and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Kakani.

Esther Roy (s), 555 cwts myrabolums, Lowji Jairam.

For London.

Kaiser-e-Hind (s), 50 cases Indian chutnis, M Poonjia ji and Sons; 1,030 cwts myrabolums, H Toolseedas 1,800 cwts gingelly seed, G Dwarkadas; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Khinji Lakmidas and Co; 110 cwts gum, D Shajat; 218 cwts gum, Nurpal Sajpal.

Henyada (s), 2 bales woolen carpets, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Ganges (s), 400 cwts rapeseed, and 2,760 cwts ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

China (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Atrato (s), 2,905 cwts poppy seed, and 1,300 cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Havre:

St Dunstan (s), 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Asia (s), 1,500 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co 1,999 cwts ground nuts, John Fachori.

For Genoa.

Clan Buchanon (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, 2,008 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,999 cwts gingelly seed, and 7,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 7,994 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

Manilla (s), 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Byrell and Co; 4,549 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

Manilla (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla (s), 708 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Torre-del-Anunziata.

Fernlands (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Loch Etive (s), 3,982 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Port Said.

Methley Hall (s), 2,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 1,200 cwts niger seed cakes, Glade and Co.
Kaiser-e-Hind (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Yokohama.

Peshawer (s), 5 cwts ivory, W and A Graham and Co

For Kobe.

Khiwa (s), 25 bales twist, The Anglo Ind S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Peshawer (s), 50 bales cotton, T Topen; 5 cwts ivory J Peerbhai and Co; 14 chests opium, The P and O Co; 30 chests opium, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 8 chests opium, Jewanji Nogoji; 10 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 100 bales twist, Tatta and Co.
Khiwa (s), 52 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

For Shanghai.

Peshawer (s), 15 chests opium, E J Abhraham; 2 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, S Abhraham.

For Colombo.

Peshawer (s), 100,000 rupees, Cowasji Dorabji; 300,000 rupees, The New Oriental Bk Corp Ld; 20,000 rupees, D B Khan and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Shortland, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on duty, from Deesa.
Pillean, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, from leave, from Deesa.
Yates, Major Bo, 28th B I, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 22.

Browster, Major, BI, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Sirr
Anderson, Surgn, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Calcutta.
Smyth, Lt Col, Bo, E Y Regt, on station leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Browster, Major, BI, Norfolk Regt, on privilege leave, to Australia.
Giles, Lt, BI, 13th B I, on leave, to Karachi.
McNair, Col, BI Infantry, on privilege leave, to Colombo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 23rd, 1887.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company:—No. 2,532 Vol. A. Daniel.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

The Japanese Government has recently placed some large orders for steel rails in Europe. Half the contract has gone to English firms at £4 11s., the other half has been taken by Germans at £5 6s. The rails are to be delivered free on board in London and Antwerp respectively. The difference of 15s. per ton represents in this case, says a writer in Iron, a free gift of about £10,000 presented by the Japanese Government to the German manufacturers.

THE GARSTIN DEFAMATION CASE.

A telegram from our Madras correspondent two or three days ago announced the dismissal at the Madras High Court of what is known as the Garstin Defamation Case. The suit, it will be remembered, was some time ago filed by Mr. Pareswamy Kotaswamy Tavar, sub saimadar of Ramnad, against Mr. J. H. Garstin, of the Madras Civil Service, for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 as damages for defamation in connection with the evidence given by him in the famous Garstin Dacoity Case. The following is a report of the proceedings taken from the *Madras Times*:—

Mr. Bardley Norton, assisted by Mr. T. G. Smith, and instructed by Mr. M. O. Alasingara Charry, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. The Hon. J. H. Spring Branson, instructed by Mr. William Morgan, for defendant.

The suit had been posted for hearing for some days, but had not been reached. It was called on this morning, and Mr. Norton at once applied for an adjournment for four months.

His Lordship (to Mr. Branson)—I suppose you have no objection?

Mr. Branson.—Every objection, my lord. Mr. Garstin has had this case hanging over him for a very considerable time.

Mr. Norton said that he applied for the adjournment under instructions by telegram from the plaintiff dated 13th instant. The telegram read as follows:—"Am unwell. Apply four months. If refused withdraw."

His Lordship.—Have you no witnesses here?

Mr. Norton said that apart from the plaintiff, there was Mr. Crole Sessions Judge of Chittoor, who wrote to say that he was engaged on the sessions and could not be in Madras before the 20th.

His Lordship thought that he was bound under the circumstances, to refuse the adjournment for four months, the reason being assigned.

Mr. Norton.—There is another fact which ought to be stated though the plaintiff does not allege it as one of his reasons. It would be difficult to go on with the case until a certain date was fixed. It would be difficult to bring Mr. Crole from his work to dance attendance in this Court unless a day were fixed.

Mr. Branson explained that the plaint was filed early in October 1886. The written statement was filed and issues settled on the 21st October 1886. The suit was posted for final hearing on the 8th November 1886. Subpœnas by plaintiff to defendant and the Secretary to Government were then taken out, and attorneys were changed in January 1887, and matters dragged on until the 22nd April last, when an application was made by plaintiff to adjourn the suit until after the vacation. That application was made before Mr. Justice Brandt, who dismissed it with costs, on the ground that it was not fair to Mr. Garstin to have the case hung over him. Mr. Justice Kernan said that the suit must take its course, but Mr. Kernan would not have been reached, though it had been put down on the board no less than sixteen times.

His Lordship:—You must exercise your discretion, Mr. Norton. I am bound to refuse the application for adjournment for four months. I have no grounds upon which to adjourn it.

Mr. Norton urged that no date had been fixed for hearing the suit, and it would have been very inconvenient for the plaintiff and Mr. Crole to be present in Madras unless they were certain of the date of hearing. The suit had been on the board for fifteen days, and it would not have been advisable for Mr. Crole to be dancing attendance at the Court day after day. Mr. Norton urged that a date might now be fixed.

His Lordship:—I will allow the case to stand for a few days.

Mr. Norton said he would telegraph to the plaintiff and ascertain whether he would be ready to go on with the case in a fortnight's time. But at this stage, Mr. Alasingara Charry handed a second telegram to Mr. Norton from the plaintiff, dated 19th instant, which Mr. Norton at once read out to the Court. The telegram read as follows:—"If four months adjournment refused, positively withdraw." Mr. Norton urged that the plaintiff be allowed to withdraw the suit, with leave to file a fresh one under section 373.

Mr. Branson submitted that the suit could not be withdrawn. It should be dismissed under Section 102.

Mr. Norton said that Section 102 applied only where the Plaintiff did not appear.

A discussion then ensued as to whether the suit could be withdrawn or whether it could be dismissed.

His Lordship eventually dismissed the suit, remarking that, as Mr. Norton "was not prepared to offer evidence on the first issue which is on him, I must dismissed the suit; the application for four months is unreasonable, and plaintiff declines a reasonable adjournment."

THE "CASS CASE."

The matter that was destined to make so great stir, including the defeat of the Government a few days later is first noticed in the following insignificant paragraph among the police reports of one of the London papers of the 30th June:—

A modest-looking young woman, who gave her name as *Elizabeth Case*, and who was described on the charged at Marlborough-street with disorderly conduct.

Police constable Endscott, 42 DR, said that at half-past nine on Tuesday (28th) evening he saw the prisoner, in company with another woman, accost a gentleman at the corner of Castle-street and Regent-street. Subsequently she behaved in a similar manner towards two other gentlemen, one of whom complained to witness of the matter, saying: "It is very hard; I've been stopped three times since I left church."

In reply to the magistrate, the officer said that he believed the accused to be of immoral character, as he had noticed her about the streets three times during the last six weeks, and on the previous evening he had seen her in the vicinity of Regent-street and Great Portland-street for three-quarters of an hour.

The accused, in defence, indignantly denied the imputation upon her character. She said that she left home at a quarter-past eight, and walked along Tottenham-court road and Oxford-street. On her return she encountered a crowd, and was making her way through it when the constable seized her by the arm.

Mr. Newton: What are you?

Prisoner: I am a dressmaker.

A lady, who stated that she kept a large dressmaking establishment near Oxford-street, here stepped into the witness-box, and said that the accused was one of her forewomen. She had been with her for three weeks, and until the previous night, when she left to make some small purchases for herself, she had never been out of doors. That morning the constable called at witness's house and asked her where her lodger was, as she had been walking the streets for an improper purpose. She replied that she considered the accusation a most improper one, and was quite sure that the young woman was not doing any such thing.

Mr. Newton: Well, I think she was.

The witness remarked that there was some mistake as the accused had never been away from home before.

Mr. Newton: She was away last night. Stand down, if you please.—(To the prisoner); Just take my advice, if you are a respectable girl, as you say you are. Don't walk Regent-street at night, for if you do you will be either fined or sent to prison after the caution I have given you.

The accused was then discharged.

DID GENERAL GRANT PEG?

The following account of some of General Grant's experiences when travelling in India is taken from an American magazine. During the famous American General's visit to India statements were constantly made regarding his intemperance, but the remarks quoted below effectually dispose of the allegations made against him:—

When travelling in India, he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firmest purpose. Not a few foreign residents in the East are hard drinkers. There were not hours enough in the day for Grant to accept the invitations he received. To be courteous he not unfrequently accepted invitations to half-a-dozen tiffins on the same day, at each one of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one had been reached. At all these gatherings wine and liquors were freely used. He became so thoroughly disgusted with the custom, that, on his return to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, I do not intend to take another glass of wine to please anybody." That was in 1878, and from that time forward to Mount McGregor, his temperance habits were above suspicion. From Calcutta he went to Burmah. The reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors. These were subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee, the baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed; but Grant simply said: "Gentlemen, I do not object to anybody's drinking," and the baskets were returned unopened to Calcutta. I received accounts of this incident from General Lichfield, late Consul-General to India, and from Mrs. Grant. After Grant reached California his old friends were the witnesses of this new proof of his personal decision. While in the city of Mexico his enthusiastic admirers invited him to what is called "a wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, and he informed me that General Grant deliberately turned his glasses upside down.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.

The following table shows in a striking form the enormous growth of the three principal cities in the United States:—

Year.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.
1830.....	202,600	161,800	70
1840.....	312,700	221,600	4,470
1850.....	696,100	408,800	29,963
1860.....	1,174,800	565,500	91,560
1870.....	1,700,100	706,800	298,900
1880.....	2,203,600	846,900	503,300
1887.....	2,500,000	1,000,000	750,000

It should be added that the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken are included in the above totals for New York, while the territory between Hyde Park and Evanston is included as part of Chicago. While during the last half century the population of Philadelphia has increased nearly fivefold and that of New York tenfold, Chicago may be said to have literally come into existence, its growth being from 45 in 1830 to 572,600 in 1880.

Floaters:—For the Teeth and Breath:—A few drops of the liquid "Floaters," sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a rich lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth, purifies the breath, and leaves the mouth in a healthy state. Sold by chemists, &c. Price 1s. per bottle. Manufactured by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lamplough's Pain Killer Co., Limited, 113, Farringdon-road, London.

ARBITRARY POWER MADE PERMANENT.

The so-called Crimes Bill, which the House of Lords has just read for the third time, is made permanent in the avowed expectation that the House of Lords will never agree to its re-enactment, and that it will thus arm the Government with exceptional powers in perpetuity. Mr. John Morley on the 27th June moved that the Bill like previous measures should be for three years only—a motion which was resisted by the Government and rejected.

Mr. Morley in passing his motion showed that this Bill was brought in when there was far less crime then in 1885, when the same Government deliberately refused to go on with coercion on the ground that the ordinary law was the best for coping with Crime inasmuch as it did not hand the population against the law and the Government.

PERPETUAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Morley said:—The Attorney-General for Ireland said that there was no such thing in the proper sense of the word as a perpetual Act of Parliament; that every Act of Parliament can be and ought to be repealed when the necessity for it exists no longer, and that that is the measure of the continuance of a statute. Now I notice that that argument answers another argument that seems to find favour with hon. members opposite. It is said that the reason of the failure of previous Coercion Acts in Ireland is that they were temporary in character and not perpetual. But the language of the Attorney-General for Ireland is an answer upon that point. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the First Commissioner of Works said that it was perfectly possible for the Lord Lieutenant to reduce every word in this Act to the position of a dead letter by one stroke of the pen, and the Chief Secretary tells us that a Parliamentary majority can prevent its being operative over a single square mile, but that is our charge against the Bill. (Opposition cheers.) Our charge against it is that by it you have devolved acts of power which Parliament ought to keep in its own hands upon the Lord Lieutenant. (Hear, hear.) We say that this Act will be no law in the true sense of the word; it is a list, an inventory, a catalogue of arbitrary powers to be used or disused at the good will and pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. (Opposition cheers.) Now, Sir, I submit that that is what neither jurists nor politicians have meant by law either for Ireland or anywhere else. It is not what the Prime Minister meant when he said that the failure of our Government was due to

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE AT WESTMINSTER.

Rather than changes of temperature in Ireland. The criminal law in Ireland is to change and shift, and move up and down, one day more stringent, another day less, exactly as the office of Lord Lieutenant is held by the representative of one party or another. (Hear, hear.) The Bill creates new offences. That is no longer denied; the Attorney-General for Ireland admitted it the other night. But these acts will be or will not be offences at law just as the Lord Lieutenant and not as Parliament pleases. (Hear, hear.) The legality of association, a subject which of the utmost importance, is withdrawn from legal tribunals and is declared to depend solely upon the will of the Lord Lieutenant. How do you suppose the people of Ireland are going to have a new-born respect for the dignity and majesty of your law? (Opposition cheers.) I do not care what jurist the right hon. gentleman appeals to. He shall appeal, if he likes, to Mr. Dicey, Professor Pollock, Sir James Stephen, all of whom are with him and against us on the question of Home Rule, and I will undertake to say every one of those high authorities will tell him that to place an indefinite time the executive power in England, Ireland, or anywhere else in a position to decide and declare what the criminal law shall be, what the criminal law procedure shall be, when the ordinary securities of what foreigners call the constitutional guarantees—when those securities shall be operative and when suspended—I say all will tell him that it is the essence of tyranny (Ministerial cheers) and that is the difference between a free Government and an arbitrary despotism. Sir, I know very well that this Bill when it becomes law may be repealed; but looking at the matter from a practical view I think no gentleman in the House will deny that there is all the difference in the world between a compulsory lapse and possible repeal. I will not dwell up

A BRITISH STEAMER AND CREW PLUNDERED BY KROOMEN.

THE British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamer Congo, Captain Charles Perchard, which arrived at Liverpool on June 30, had amongst her passengers the crew of the wrecked steamer Senegal, belonging to the same company. The crew gave a thrilling account of their adventure, and of their inhuman treatment at the hands of the natives :—

The Senegal was on a voyage from the West Coast of Africa, with a valuable cargo of produce, the mails and a number of passengers, amongst them being Archdeacon and Mrs. Crowther, Captain W. Boler, of Rock Ferry, and Lieutenant Addison, of the Second West India Regiment. There were about fifty native deck passengers, and about thirty Kroomen or labourers. On the 2nd ult., at about ten minutes to one in the morning, the steamer struck a partially submerged rock at a place called Tabou, on the Kroo coast. She remained fast on the rock, and appeared to have received very serious damage. The shock brought all the passengers from their cabins and the natives sleeping on deck rushed about in the wildest manner. The commander of the steamer, Captain C. Brown, who had been sleeping in his room (the second mate being on the bridge), rushed out with only his sleeping-clothes on. The heavy surf was washing the vessel off, and in a few minutes she was forced over the rock in the direction of the beach.

The captain ordered the boats to be lowered to save life, and the natives, showing the utmost cowardice, tried to crowd into the boats. Captain Brown and his officers, armed with billets of wood, stood by; and it was not until several of the natives were struck to the ground that the crew were able to put the lady passengers into the boats, followed afterwards by the male passengers. The captain had also to have recourse to his revolver to keep the natives back; but, as it turned out, he did not shoot any of them. It was dark at the time, and the exact position of the stranded vessels could not be ascertained. By the surf, however, it could be seen that they were not far off the beach. Seven boats were lowered from the Senegal, including a steam-launch; but the latter had no steam up, and was wrecked on the beach and plundered by the natives. A cry was raised that the steamer was foundering, and all the boats pushed off. Captain Brown and his chief and second officers remained, however, on the vessel, and did not leave her until the morning dawned. Most of the boats kept well out from the surf and waited there till daylight, when they returned to the steamer. What little they could recover they gathered together; but the natives of the place came down to the beach, and, boarding the stranded vessel, commenced to plunder her. The passengers and crew were dispossessed of nearly all their effects. Mrs. Crowther had several rings roughly torn from her fingers, and when one ring would not yield to force one of the natives got a knife to cut off the lady's finger. By great effort Mrs. Crowther forced the ring off and then flung it into the sea, to the disappointment of the plunderers. The number of the natives on the ship is variously estimated at from 500 to 800. They were armed, some carrying guns. Had Captain Brown in the first instance shot any of the natives doubtless all the shipwrecked people would have been killed. As it was, the natives menaced violence where their demands were resisted, but they did not carry out their threats. The third officer of the steamer was making an attempt to enter the partially submerged mail-room, but the natives would not let him go down. The specie was also near the mails. The natives at last so crowded the ship that they compelled the passengers and crew to leave. When they got to the shore anything which they had previously managed to secrete was taken away by other natives. There is but one factory at the place, that of a European named Julio, and the shipwrecked people were accommodated as well as could be under the circumstances. The purser, Mr. Edwards, had made his way to the factory in one of Mr. Julio's canoes; but when he had got there the Krooboys who manned the boat—eleven in number—demanded five dollars each for the service. When the purser refused to pay, they threatened to pitch him over the verandah on to the rocks. Mrs. Renner, another lady passenger, had everything stolen from her, including a box containing £400 in money.

Captain Boler lost a box containing valuable documents. The ship's despatch-box was stolen, and the bills of lading were found strewn on the beach. These the purser had to purchase from the natives, as well as some registered letters which the natives became possessed of.

On the following morning the steamer Roquelle, belonging to the same company as the Senegal, came up, and in response to signals she stopped and took the shipwrecked people on board. She was outward-bound, and next day met the homeward-bound steamer Congo, to which the crew and passengers were transferred. It was only by the bravery of the captain, his officers, and most of the crew that the passengers were not left without the means of abandoning their vessel, and the discipline which appears to have been maintained was the outcome of the boat and other drill which the company has in force on board their steamers. Although there were about 130 people on board, not one life was lost. The crew were prevented doing anything for the salvage of the cargo, specie, and mails, the armed natives threatening them with death. When last seen the Senegal's bow was below water, and the stern almost level with it. The Senegal was not insured; and the loss falls entirely on her owners. Most of the crew and passengers had to be supplied with clothing by the people on board the Roquelle and Congo, as the natives had left them almost naked. Captain Brown himself was wounded in the hand by a revolver-shot.

PULPIT GOSSIP.

THE pulpit has peculiar advantages through the high consideration, it enjoys, but it has also corresponding disadvantages for its very eminence gives an enormous importance to trifles that elsewhere would pass unnoticed. Even the tripping of the preacher's speech is remembered and set down in the book of jests to be recited for the amusement of idle hours. For example, the following may be given :—A minister was heard recently to declare "it was impossible for any man by thought to add one stature to his cubit." Another minister affirmed, on the authority of the Scriptures, "Moses pulled off his feet, for the ground on which he stood was holy." A curate informed his audience on a certain occasion that "immediately Peter crew, the cock went out and wept bitterly." Another of his order said, "Till heaven and earth pass, one tit or one jottle shall in nowise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." Another pulpit orator, quoting from Job, gave out, "Skin for skin—as the old Patriarch said," leading us to infer that Satan was the progenitor of a family, in addition to being the father of lies. A popular preacher, speaking of Goldsmith's poor parson, told a crowded audience that "children plucked the coats of that good man's tail to share his kindly smile." These children must have been a contrast to some others spoken about by one who, illustrating moral depravity, said he had "seen even little children that could neither walk nor talk run about the streets blaspheming."

A minister once commencing grandiloquently, "Jacob sold his birthright for a pot of message," paused and thinking it scarcely sounded right, he repeated, "Jacob sold his birthright for a pot of message." Still querying the correctness of his version, and anxious to make it correct, he said again, rather slowly, "Jacob sold his birthright for a pot of message." Seeing the puzzled and amused looks of his congregation, he hesitated once more, only to assume a determination that this time, at anyrate, there should be no mistake on this point, by saying very deliberately, "My dear friends, some of you do not appear to sufficiently appreciate the full import of my quotation of a biblical fact; for the benefit of such I will repeat it, and repeat it with emphasis—that 'Jacob sold his birthright—for a—pot—of—message."

Of all Scriptural characters to whom special attention has been paid, not one has received more unremitting favour than the retrospective spouse of Lot, and we understand the feeling of a long-suffering hearer who had heard the same minister preach nine times upon "Remember Lot's wife." "Remember Lot's wife!" cried the afflicted hearer; why it is absolutely impossible for me ever to forget her."

During a summer trip an English tourist stopped at a town in Northern Michigan, and, as was his custom, attended services at the local church. The preacher gave out his text as follows :—"Peace with all men and holiness without; which no man shall see the Lord," and proceeded to divide his subject into three heads—"holiness without," "holiness within," and "which no man," &c.

Not less amusing and decidedly more practical is the following instance of unconscious wit, told by the Rev. Mr B——, a Wesleyan minister of repute. The text was, "And when he came to himself." "We have here, brethren," said the preacher, "an instance of the wonderful depth of meaning there is in Scripture. We see how low this unprincipled young individual had fallen. 'When he came to himself.' What does it mean? Well, look at home. What do we do when our money's gone and we've no credit? What do we turn to? The pawnshop. So did he. First his coat would go. He might live a week on that. Then his waistcoat. That wouldn't serve him long. Lastly his shirt would follow, and then—ah, then, my friends, he came to himself! He couldn't pawn himself, and so he went home to his father."

One more specimen. It is a case of "great plainness of speech" and the scene was a village green. A converted tinker named Machester was preaching "religion." He said:—"They talk agin religion! They say it's no use! this world! Gammon! Look at me. You remember what a shiftless chap I wor afore I got religion. Never a decent coat on my back and half-starved into the bargain. Look at me now! Dressed in broadcloth, and every morning of my life I can clap my thumb across a bit of bacon as big as a pup's head!"

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

WOMANHOOD.

MARRIAGE, the goal of every good woman's ambition, is, at best, not a surfeit of sweets. There are knobs and excrescences, and queer unsightly edges to the most beautiful tree; and she who has reared a family has passed through a career of anxieties such as the superficial thinker cannot realise. Ah! the mother's joys may be great—but her griefs are many. When Tom goes wrong, or Nelly runs away with the dancing master, and she has to defend her erring ones against the cruel taunts and passionate resentment of her husband, their father, the woman has a hard time of it. How patient she is; how gentle her submission; how sweet her resignation! But who shall say how she suffers beneath that calm exterior? Arriving at that period of life, too, when all women undergo that mysterious and perilous transition of physical force known as change of life. As her past health has been, so will she pass through the ordeal before her. Thousands of women succumb, because they take no steps to secure their strength, and to fortify their system, and eradicate the effects of prior ailments. This transition period is marked by a total revolution of her life forces. All the organs of her body are affected, because her blood is changed. Her nervous system is strained; her brain is taxed. And yet ninety-nine of such women go along with their duties in patient suffering; or, if they do complain, meet with scant sympathy from those around them. However, in these time, when the laws of our being are taught to young women, we may hope that all this will be changed. In the meantime, it is gratifying to know the great good that is being accomplished among sick and ailing women, by the use of Warner's safe cure. Among the latest testimonials to this effect, is the following: "Alfred-street, St. Leonards, East, North Shore, Sydney, N.S.W., March 8th, 1886. About three years ago, I suffered very much from my liver and kidneys. I did not suffer much acute pain, but I was nevertheless not at all inclined, and not quite well. Mrs. Mary Wilkins." Now here we behold a very common state of affairs. Thousands of people are in the strait this lady describes—suffering from no acute pain, but affected by an indescribable depression, want of energy, and depression of spirits. As a general thing, this is thought to be a matter of "nerves," and resort is had to stimulants or drug tonics, only to effect temporary relief, and intensify the evil. Warner's safe cure strikes at the root of the evil, by removing the conditions of disease, and re-establishing those of health. Ladies, therefore, whether maids or matrons, spinsters, widows, or mothers-in-law, may well read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest these facts, to their *great* profit and happiness.

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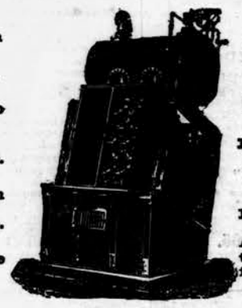

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has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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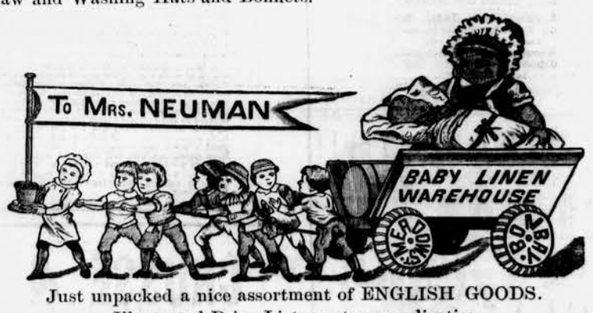

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Concentrated Perfumes—Of great Fragrance & Strength:

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Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

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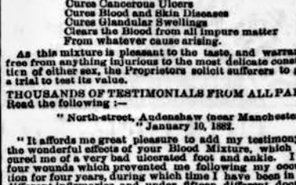

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"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
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"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
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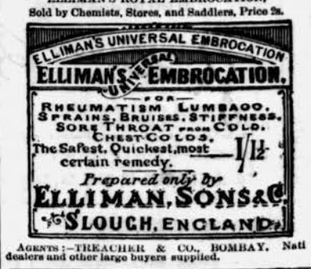

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cure Scurvy Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a healthy vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 8
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„ 8	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„ 6

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Exquisite	per box of 25	Rs. 6	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 24
El Rey del Mondo	„ 50	„ 11	El Callope	„ 25	„ 6
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Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. R. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
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